



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-074  
Wednesday  
17 April 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-074

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## Cameroon

### Demonstrators Attempt To Set Fire to Market

AB1604220491 Paris AFP in French 2054 GMT  
16 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, 16 Apr (AFP)—Demonstrators today attempted to set fire to the market of Kousseri, a town in the far north of Cameroon not far from the Chadian capital, Ndjamen, it was announced this evening in Yaounde. Several acts of vandalism were also committed against public property in this town, which is separated from Chad by the Chari River, it was also announced.

The people, armed with machetes and lances, succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators and then controlling the situation, Cameroonian national television announced in its evening news cast.

The television called on the people to organize themselves from now on into vigilante groups to "isolate troublemakers."

This is the first time since a fresh outbreak of disturbances in Cameroon a little over two weeks ago that such incidents have been reported in the north of the country, observers in Yaounde noted. The people of northern Cameroon, most of whom are Muslims, celebrated the end of Ramadan yesterday.

Cameroon has become prey to violent demonstrations which, after Yaounde and Douala, have extended these days to the anglophone Southwest. The clashes between security forces and demonstrators, who are demanding a national conference be held and a general amnesty for political detainees, have so far allegedly claimed about 10 lives, according to reliable sources.

## Rwanda

### Kigali Says 20 Rebels Killed in Latest Attack

EA1304212091 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] While the Mozambican head of state is seeking information on the situation in Rwanda from his counterparts in the subregion, our rebel [inkotanyi] aggressors, who operate from Uganda, as you know, are turning

a deaf ear to the diplomatic efforts and signed cease-fire agreements. Jean-Francois Nsengiyumva reports:

[Begin Nsengiyumva recording] In fact [word indistinct] the rebel cockroaches [inyenzi] had already forgotten the commitments they solemnly agreed upon at Nsele on 29 March by, the very next day, attacking positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces, violating in this way the spirit and content of the Nsele agreements. Ever since then, the rebels have continued launching sporadic attacks in the [words indistinct] against some border areas of our country.

Today, however, they attacked in larger numbers, probably with the aim of gaining some control, however small it may be, before the effective deployment of the military observer group. The Rwandan Armed Forces were vigilant, however, just like on 1 October. The enemy today attacked through the Muhabura volcano in a flagrant violation of the Nsele agreements, but they had it rough. After a few hours of fighting with the Rwandan Armed Forces, the enemy was forced to withdraw to Uganda, leaving 20 dead on the ground. [end recording]

We have just received news from the Rwandan Armed Forces staff in Kigali. The Rwandan Armed Forces are now on top of the Muhabura volcano at the border between Rwanda and Uganda and control the entire border between the two countries.

## Zaire

### 'Influential' Member of Ruling Party Resigns

EA1704093491 Lubumbashi Domestic Service  
in French 0430 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Another resignation from the Popular Movement of the Revolution [as heard—MPR]: that of Mr. (Nenda Kabita), one of its most influential members. Citing personal reasons, Mr. (Nenda Kabita) indicated that he took the decision after a lengthy observation of and great meditation on the country's political life since 24 April 1990 [announcement by Mobutu on introduction of a multiparty system]. It is worth recalling that Mr. N'singa Udjuu Ongwankebi Untube, chairman of the MPR National Board of Directors, has already resigned. Even in the Shaba Region, here at the local level, it will be recalled that Mr. (Mulenda Shamwanzi Muketi), the regional MPR chairman, has also resigned. In spite of all these successive resignations, the MPR will attend the national conference. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### Museveni Holds Talks With Mozambique's Chissano

EA1304210091 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique have once again dedicated themselves to strengthening and consolidating the long-standing friendship between their peoples and enhancing the excellent relations between the National Resistance Movement and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] movement in Mozambique. In a communique issued at the end of the brief visit to Uganda at the invitation of President Museveni, the two leaders also pledged to continue implementing socioeconomic programs that will further strengthen cooperation between Mozambique and Uganda.

During their wide-ranging talks on bilateral, regional, and African issues, the two leaders expressed full satisfaction with the continued friendly relations between their two countries. President Chissano briefed his host, President Museveni, on the political developments in his country, with the emphasis on the peace talks between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. President Museveni commended the state-manship of President Chissano in this regard and hoped that peace and prosperity will prevail in Mozambique so that the people of that country can concentrate on development purposes. He expressed the hope that President Chissano's peace efforts will be reciprocated by Renamo so as to bring about a speedy end to the war in that country.

On his part, President Museveni briefed President Chissano on the political situation in Uganda and the region, with particular emphasis on developments in Rwanda. He outlined the steps taken by leaders in the region to try and find a peaceful and just solution to the problem of Rwandese refugees. He particularly elaborated on the Dar es Salaam declaration reached by the leaders in the region as well as the cease-fire agreement signed in Kinshasa recently. He reiterated Uganda's commitment to both undertakings.

On South Africa, the two leaders observed that the changes taking place in that country give hope for the emergence of a democratic South Africa free of racial segregation. They expressed regret at the continued loss of life in South Africa and called upon the South African Government to do its utmost to put an end to the violence in black townships.

President Museveni and President Chissano applauded the efforts of the Government of Angola to bring peace and stability to that country by participating in peace negotiations and hoped the current peace talks would end successfully.

The two leaders also expressed regret at the wanton destruction of life and property in Liberia and Somalia

and hoped that peace and tranquillity will soon return to these countries so that the suffering people there can enjoy a normal life. They called upon all parties to the conflict to reach and amicable understanding towards the formation of governments that would ensure the protection of life and property as well as guarantee a social order. The two leaders agreed to continue consultation between themselves on a regular basis. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### Chissano Talks 'Frank, Cordial, and Brotherly'

EA1304204891 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] The Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano, left Nairobi this morning for Maputo after a successful three-day state visit to Kenya at the invitation of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. The presidential plane carrying the Mozambican head of state left the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before 0700 this morning.

He was seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi; the vice president and minister for finance, Prof. George Saitoti; several cabinet ministers; the head of the public service and secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. Joseph Leting; and the chief of general staff, General Mohammed.

Before leaving Nairobi this morning, the two leaders signed an agreement for the establishment of a Kenya-Mozambique joint permanent commission for cooperation. During their talks at State House, Nairobi, which were held in a frank, cordial, and brotherly atmosphere, President Chissano thanked President Moi, the Government, and the people of Kenya for the warmth, kindness and hospitality extended to him and his delegation. He observed that the reception was an expression of the people and the Government of Kenya to see the existing relations of friendship between the two peoples and governments were further consolidated. President Chissano thanked President Moi for the positive role he continued to play in the current Mozambique peace initiative.

President Chissano's visit, besides consolidating the friendship between the two countries, was to give an opportunity to gather new experiences and exchange ideas with his host on how best to apply them, taking into consideration the realities of each one of the two states.

As part of this, he visited the Kenya industrial estates in Nairobi, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation complex in Gilgil, and the Naivasha National Animal Husbandry Research Station.

President Moi extended a warm welcome to his guest. He observed that the friendly relations between the two countries had grown steadily over the years to become the symbol of deep human understanding between the people of the two countries. Because of the importance of peace in the region, President Moi reaffirmed Kenya's readiness to continue playing a constructive role in support of the people of Mozambique to resolve amicably through dialogue whatever differences there may exist. He expressed the hope that the Mozambican peace talks which resume next week in Rome will lead to a lasting solution so that Mozambique could be able to exploit its vast natural resources in peace.

The two leaders instructed ministers of their two countries to meet and identify different areas of cooperation. They saw such areas of cooperation as trade, tourism, transport and communications, agriculture, health, energy, education, culture, science and technology, among others. President Moi assured President Chissano that Kenya was ready to avail Mozambicans training facilities, especially in the fields of tourism and management. The two presidents agreed on the establishment of a joint Kenya-Mozambique permanent commission for cooperation which shall be responsible for the coordination of cooperation in the above fields.

On South Africa the two leaders observed that the changes taking place in that country gave hope of the emergence of a democratic South Africa free of racial segregation. They urged the Government of South Africa and the antiapartheid organizations to do everything in their power to put an end to the bloody violence between blacks and concentrate their energies on ending racial segregation.

#### **Moi Receives Soviet Parliamentarians 13 Apr**

*EA1304203891 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 13 Apr 91*

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received the visiting delegation from the [Supreme] Soviet. The delegation was led by the vice chairman of the Commission of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet on Labor, Prices and Social Policies, Mr. Zhuravlev.

Welcoming the delegation to Kenya, President Moi said relations between the two countries were cordial, adding that Kenya and the Soviet Union needed to have closer cooperation for the mutual benefit of their peoples. President Moi thanked the Soviet Union for assisting Kenya during the early days of Kenya's independence, especially in the medical field. Noting that Kenya would like to learn from the Soviet Union's advanced technology in water management, President Moi noted that Kenya would arrange to send Kenyans to do postgraduate studies in the Soviet Union. President Moi told the visiting delegation that visits were important for leaders and people of the two countries to learn from one another. President Moi said Kenya was happy that the Soviet Union was not threatened with disintegration. He gave an overview of the general political situation in Africa.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Zhuravlev, brought greetings to President Moi from President Gorbachev and thanked President Moi for the honor of receiving them at State House. Describing President Moi as one of the most experienced and authoritative statesmen in Africa, Mr. Zhuravlev said the delegation was keen on learning from him the general situation in Africa. He commended President Moi for playing a major role in the settlement of conflicts in this region, including Mozambique. The delegation also acknowledged President Moi's contribution to the positive changes taking place in the southern African region. [passage omitted]

### Vlok Announces Ban on Traditional Weapons

MB1604144491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1344 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] House of Assembly April 16 SAPA—Agreement had been reached with various organisations that people would not carry pangas [long knives] and axes in future during marches and public gatherings, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Tuesday [16 April]. He was replying to an interpellation from Mr Jannie Momberg (DP [Democratic Party] Simon's Town) on whether he intended to ban the carrying of all dangerous weapons in public.

"Although I personally prefer dangerous weapons not to be carried, I must emphasise that the answer to the problem lies mainly in a change of attitude among people." In the light of the seriousness of the situation, however, he had since consulted with various organisations to get their cooperation.

"It has been agreed that people will in future not carry among other things pangas, axes and so-called bush knives at marches and public gatherings." The commissioner of police had already issued orders to this effect to all regional commissioners. A nation-wide unqualified ban under the Dangerous Weapons Act on the possession of all dangerous weapons in public would be unreasonable and ultra vires.

The courts had found repeatedly that there were no limits to the definition of a dangerous weapon. "If the description is applied literally it means in effect that everyone in the Republic is in possession of various dangerous weapons." The courts had found that a stone, a brick, hot water, a bicycle chain, a table and a typewriter could qualify as dangerous weapons. Banning traditional weapons would merely create a new point of conflict and would not stop the violence. "We believe it will create more violence."

Mr Momberg said he had a high regard for the traditions of other people, but if these traditions led to the death of others, they should be stopped. Any weapon which could kill should be banned from being carried in public. "We should ban any weapon, from a so-called innocent stick to a gun." If the carrying of an imitation AK47 could cause the death of people it should be banned. The carrying of guns in public by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] should also be banned. He wanted to appeal urgently to the state president to repeal Proclamation R165 of 1990. This would ban the carrying of traditional weapons by Zulus in Natal in public.

### ANC Welcomes Ban

MB1604192391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1808 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday [16 April] night welcomed the announcement by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok that police had been instructed to

confiscate dangerous weapons in conflict situations. The announcement would be evaluated by the organisation's National Executive Committee after May 9 in terms of their recent ultimatum to the government threatening to call off ANC-government talks if steps were not taken to end violence, spokesman Mr Sakie Macozoma said.

He said Tuesday's announcement and recent statements by Defence Minister Mr Magnus Malan on the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] would be looked at in their entirety after May 9 to see if they had the "critical mass" to break the cycle of violence.

The ANC welcomed Mr Vlok's realisation that cultural and other weapons contributed to violence when carried in public, Mr Macozoma said. Discretion had, however, been left with policemen although experience had taught it was better to give police clear and categorical laws to act within, so they were not blamed for incorrectly exercising their discretion.

He said Mr Vlok's attribution of the violence to ANC strategies and reasons presented in support of these attacks were the same ones he used when he sought to destroy the organisation before it was unbanned in 1990. "Given this mindset, how can he or the police claim impartiality," Mr Macozoma asked. The ANC did not want to be seen to be "harrying" the government to meet demands presented in their recent ultimatum as they had been given sufficient time. The fact the government was looking into issues raised in the open letter was encouraging, he said.

### Buthelezi Views Banning

MB1604193091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1900 GMT 16 Apr 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service; "press statement" issued by the office of Inkatha Freedom Party President Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi on 16 April]

[Text] [No dateline as received] As chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, I have no problem whatsoever with the police confiscating axes, pangas [long knives] and bush knives if they are carried in potential conflict situations. It would, of course, auger well for prospects of peace if there was a way of also confiscating sophisticated weaponry in potential conflict situations as well.

I am extremely concerned about the decision of the ANC [African National Congress] to set up defence units which are to be trained by members of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]. It is quite obvious that the arms for these units will be provided from the arsenals of caches which are buried and secreted throughout South Africa and in some of the neighbouring independent states. This should be more reason for concern than so-called traditional weapons.



### **Buthelezi: Blacks 'Rejoice' Over EC Decision**

*MB1604142991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1346 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the office of the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party; "press statement" by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Ulundi, 16th April 1991 [dateline as received]—The decision by the European Economic Community to lift sanctions against South Africa must be applauded, sanctions have bitten, but it is blacks who have been bitten. It is blacks who have lost their jobs. It is blacks who have found themselves that much more outside the central cash economy. It is black children who have gone hungry, and it is black children who have gone without schooling because of the loss of employment by their fathers and brothers.

Blacks now rejoice in the EEC decision that sanctions must be lifted. This act of lifting sanctions must be seen objectively as the right move. There was never any good reason why sanctions should have been applied in the first place, but if some thought there was good reason to do so, they surely now have no reason to do so.

Apartheid is utterly doomed. Mr F.W. de Klerk's reform programme is now totally irreversible. The South African Government is unquestionably committed beyond return to bring about an end to statutory apartheid. Reasons given for the imposition of sanctions now fall away.

It is my hope that the decision by the EEC to lift sanctions against South Africa will encourage the United States, Canada and Commonwealth countries to do the same. There is a lot of collective wisdom and political insight in the EEC. Collective EEC opinion expressed in unanimous decisions on an international issue should make the rest of the world think.

Not only is reform now irreversible in South Africa, but political parties are gearing themselves to participate in negotiations which will be aimed at establishing a fair and just democracy in which all will be totally equal before the law and the Constitution.

Politics is more than National Party reform measures being put into practise. Politics in South Africa is more importantly and dominantly the moves that are being made by political parties to gather support for their involvement in negotiations and to seek mandates for the establishment of a multiparty democracy.

The coincidence of reform politics and negotiation politics now must be rewarded with measures by the international community aimed at increasing the rate of growth of the South African economy.

Poverty is endemic among black South Africans. Already there are millions of black South Africans who will know very little personal economic upliftment because the steps that can now be taken and must now be taken to increase

economic growth patterns, will take too long to bear fruit. The time taken for economic measures to begin to work to produce the wealth that we need is time that will consume the lives of hundreds of thousands of blacks.

Even when economic growth patterns do begin to improve, there will be millions of blacks who will not benefit for many years to come. We dare not delay the start of economic recovery programmes which will take the maximum possible number of people out of the clutches of desperate poverty and remove them from being the victims of poverty, ignorance and disease.

Economic development cannot be turned on and off at political will. Already it will take a considerable effort and consume valuable development time to overcome the adverse effects of sanctions already applied to South Africa. It will take time to recover markets destroyed by sanctions. It will take time to entice back the investors who left because of sanctions. We have not got the time for leisurely, ponderous waiting-to-see attitudes on behalf of those who still apply sanctions against South Africa.

I applaud the EEC's bold action, and I applaud the fact that it was unanimously decided to lift sanctions on coal, iron, steel and Kruger rands. Many millions of black South Africans applaud the EEC decision. Most of these industries are labour intensive so that if any thaw takes place as far as these are concerned, there are prospects of a large number of black people being employed.

This morning in doing my readings, I read James 2, verses 15 and 16:

15: If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food,

16: And one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what does it profit?

### **Buthelezi Warns of Future Land Confiscation**

*MB1604120391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1146 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[Text] Durban April 16 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a human resources seminar near Vereeniging on Tuesday [16 Apr] that South Africa may face demands for land confiscation after apartheid is over.

In an address read on his behalf by Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, Chief Buthelezi gave what he termed "dire warnings" to South Africa not to "be blind to the fact that spreading mass poverty really is the mortal enemy of democracy".

"We must not be blind to the fact that unless political victories give relatively early benefits, in terms of raised standards of living among the desperately poor, problems emerge."

Chief Buthelezi told the seminar—arranged by Anglo American Corporation's central training unit at Mac-Cauvlei, near Vereeniging—a political victory against apartheid was essential if democracy was to prevail in this country.

"We must, however, be aware that a political victory against apartheid will leave us the task of facing the political management of a very volatile and difficult situation," he said.

There would be "real and perhaps even strident grass roots demands for quick-fix solutions".

He also warned it would not be possible to stop calls for redistribution of wealth—"which amounts to calls for not just taking from richer whites and giving to poorer blacks"—and land.

"You are not going to stop the call for the distribution of land ownership and occupation rights actually being a call for Mugabe-type land confiscation programmes."

Economic growth in the new South Africa would have to average above six per cent per annum to avoid mass unemployment.

"Six per cent...(will) probably hold the forces of total destruction at bay and buy that extra time we need to develop political and economic responses to desperate poverty," Chief Buthelezi said.

#### **Mandela: ANC To Proceed With Defense Units**

*MB1604204091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1948 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will go ahead and implement self-defence units, no matter what the government or South African Police think, ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela told SAPA at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday [16 April] night.

Mr Mandela was speaking on his return from a two-day meeting between the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the ANC at Harare in Zimbabwe.

Also on the chartered Air Zimbabwe plane, which touched down just before 9PM [1900 GMT], was PAC President Clarence Makwetu and members of the PAC and ANC National Executive Committees.

Mr Mandela was asked to comment on a statement earlier on Tuesday by Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze, in which he denounced the ANC's call for self-defence units.

According to Capt Kotze, self-defence units would become private armies, and eventually lead to more violence.

"It is not a question of what the police think," the ANC leader said.

"It is a question of what we regard as necessary for the defence of our people. That is the issue.

"We do not expect any permission from the police."

Asked about the accusation that ANC defence units would lead to private armies, Mr Mandela said "that is their language. That is not ours".

"Ours, we have explained, is defence units to defend the people. And we are going to do that whatever they think."

Mr Makwetu was asked by SAPA whether self-defence units were discussed at the Harare meeting with the ANC.

"It was mentioned by the ANC that they are creating self-defence units," he replied.

And what was the PAC's position? "We did not debate it."

Asked whether he foresaw joint ANC/PAC self-defence units at some future date, Mr Makwetu said: "Well, I'm not a prophet but everybody is entitled to self-defence... so whether we could do that together is something which has still to be investigated.

"The PAC has not raised the issue of self-defence issues in their own discussions," Mr Makwetu added.

As for the Harare meeting, the PAC president said he was "very happy" with the results.

"We achieved our goal," he said. "The path forward now is the patriotic front."

He added, however, that there had been one point of disagreement, "and that was the issue of the interim government".

Although an interim government was discussed in detail, "we felt that we should take it back to our respective constituencies to discuss it further," Mr Makwetu said.

#### **Constitutional Minister on ANC, Negotiations**

*MB1404211591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 14 Apr 91*

[Interview with Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, constitutional development minister, in Cape Town, by correspondent Freek Robinson in Johannesburg; introduction by correspondent Callie Long on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized words in English]

[Text] [Long] Two African National Congress [ANC] deadlines for continuing negotiations are approaching: 30 April for the release of all prisoners and the return of exiles; and 9 May, set by Mr. Nelson Mandela as the day of ultimatum for meeting seven demands, including the dismissal of Defense Minister General Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

[Robinson] How is the political process going to overcome these stumbling blocks? In Cape Town this evening we have the government's chief negotiator, Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen. Good evening, Doctor.

[Viljoen] Good evening.

[Robinson] Doctor, I would like to ask you about this ultimatum. We would like to hear from you whether the government is going to react to it and, if not, why not. If it does react, in what way will it do so?

[Viljoen] The government cannot allow itself to be forced into any particular action by all kinds of ultimatums and deadlines. We are convinced that all sensible leaders realize that there is only one way to find lasting and workable solutions for South Africa, and that is through peaceful negotiations. In his original statement following the ANC's so-called open letter, the state president said that attention is being given to the contents of the letter and that if necessary a further reaction would be forthcoming.

[Robinson] What kind of attention is it receiving? By the cabinet?

[Viljoen] There are several ministers who are giving attention to this and other issues affecting the negotiation process.

[Robinson] Dr. Viljoen, some of these issues do not affect you personally, as they mainly concern security matters. Nevertheless, you, as chief government negotiator, must be worried that you cannot get things going because other issues keep cropping up. Are you sure that this matter—security and acts by the police—is being dealt with in such a manner that solutions will be found?

[Viljoen] I believe that the ANC is having a problem getting its affairs in order or, in English, *to put its act together*. It is clear the ANC is not yet ready to start negotiations on the *nitty-gritty* of a future South Africa.

[Robinson] You are saying this was just a pretext.

[Viljoen] At first they were counting on the government not being in a position to produce the main results on so-called political offenders before 30 April. When they saw how fast and effectively Minister Kobie Coetsee was dealing with this matter, they clearly sought another way out. But I also have to say that not only the ANC but every sensible leader in the country is seriously worried by the totally unacceptable, intense spiral of violence taking place in various parts of the country. Every leader has the responsibility to participate in finding a solution to this violence.

[Robinson] Doctor, do you accept that it is the government's duty to protect the security of everyone?

[Viljoen] Of course. The government is primarily responsible. It is for this very reason that various measures have been introduced, including the strengthening of the police force, to provide more effective policing. Arrangements have also been made for post-mortems to be carried out in

such a manner that any irregularities could be pinpointed. Investigative teams under the leadership of the attorney general have also been set up to deal effectively and speedily with cases that might have political implications.

[Robinson] But these investigative teams are not what the ANC wants. They mentioned a special commission to investigate the actions of the police in particular.

[Viljoen] The ANC brought up several matters, some of them totally unrealistic and others which certainly could receive attention. The government's attitude has been that it wishes to look at these matters objectively, together with leaders of other groups; that perhaps we can learn from one another what shortcomings there may be in police behavior, what improvements can be brought about, and what new methods can be developed to enable the police to act more effectively.

Indeed, the state president mentioned in his initial reaction that he has been trying to arrange talks between three of the most important leaders—Mr. Mandela, Dr. Buthelezi, and the state president himself—to discuss various problems, particularly the effect of violence in slowing down the negotiating process. Up to now the state president has not been able to get a positive reaction from Mr. Mandela to this invitation, an invitation which Mr. Mandela himself has said would be useful.

[Robinson] Sir, it's been said, regarding the ultimatum, that the ANC was actually trying to take the initiative from the government. In addition to that, they have now published a document on constitutional principles. Do you believe that the ANC is now ahead of you? Where, for example, are your own principles?

[Viljoen] We have been repeating our own principles so many times—in the form of publications, in National Party publications, in parliamentary debates—that it surprises me when people ask, Where are your principles?

[Robinson] But that's National Party general principles. Do you not have other specific constitutional principles which you are going to submit, other than the National Party principles?

[Viljoen] The government is a government of the National Party, and it is natural for the National Party, as the principal negotiator, to be actively involved in the negotiations process. And there are specific viewpoints which we have set out very strongly, for example the need for voting rights for all citizens—in other words, universal voting rights. In addition to that, effective protection of minority groups, not only cultural rights, but also to bring about political rights of these minority groups. We also emphasized that...

[Robinson, interrupting] May I interrupt you there. Sir, you heard the previous speaker, Professor Asmal [ANC constitutional committee member]. How are you going to react to these ANC proposals, because, you know, they say there must be no specific provision made for group rights.

[Viljoen] Well, I think the question should be: How is the ANC going to react to our proposals? Because it is well known that from the beginning we have stated that the negotiation process is actually aimed at the opportunity to bring about irresistible logic within the realities of the South African situation, namely by effective protection of minority rights. And that..

[Robinson, interrupting] With actual, specific constitutional provision made for groups within the new constitution?

[Viljoen] Not only constitutional. We have made it clear that there should be a whole range of checks and balances, for example; the provision of a bill of human rights, and individual rights, and also that rights exercised regarding the community to be entrenched.

[Robinson] There you differ from the ANC, specifically on that point.

[Viljoen] Yes, absolutely. I think, however, if one listens to how they formulate it, that we are not really as different as it apparently seems. We differ also in that we believe the supreme court, or a special constitutional court, if need be, to eventually have the decisive role in case of conflict between state operations—it could be legislation or cabinet decisions on the one hand, and definitions in the bill of human rights on the other hand. So also..

[Robinson, interrupting] But I think they also support that view, Doctor, unless there are several legal issues that I personally do not understand. Can I just ask you, with regard to the ultimatum issued, how are you going to handle this?

[Viljoen] The ANC will have to answer that question. The ANC, in terms of the reaction of the whole world, has overreacted. The ANC has lost its balance. It is for the ANC to decide how to come out of the corner in which it finds itself. The government will naturally react fairly and, as indicated by past actions, will continue to show that violence, and especially the tragic intensity of violence, affects the government as much as it affects anyone else. The government will show that it accepts the responsibility to make a meaningful contribution to end the violence.

[Robinson] Is it true, sir, that there is a problem in the special relationship, as it is called, between President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela?

[Viljoen] I cannot be judgmental about the personal relationship between these two gentlemen. It was always clear that they understood each other well. At this stage it appears as if Mr. Mandela is casting doubt about the seriousness with which the state president is exercising his duties. I think it is totally unfair, but these are matters that can be solved through dialogue and negotiation, rather than through public ultimatums. This is not the manner in which we should solve the complex problems in South Africa.

[Robinson] But are there plans to meet before 9 May to discuss these issues?

[Viljoen] I cannot answer that question except to say that it is known that President De Klerk has been trying to organize a meeting for two weeks now. No positive reaction has been received from the ANC but I am certain that he will continue. Only through negotiations will sensible solutions be found.

[Robinson] Thank you, Dr. Viljoen, for your contribution to our program.

[Viljoen] You are welcome.

### Racial Reclassification Statistics Provided

MB1604170091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1601 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Parliament April 16 SAPA—A total of 463 people had been reclassified racially in 1990, compared with 549 the previous year, according to the annual report of the Department of Home Affairs tabled on Tuesday [16 April].

The report said the following reclassifications had been approved:

white to Cape coloured:	12
Cape coloured to white:	138
Cape coloured to Chinese:	2
Chinese to white:	2
Chinese to Indian:	1
Chinese to Malay:	1
white to Malay:	1
Malay to white:	5
Malay to Chinese:	1
white to Indian:	3
Indian to Cape coloured:	23
Cape coloured to Indian:	31
Indian to Malay:	8
Malay to Indian:	23
other Asian to Indian:	1
black to Cape coloured:	183
Cape coloured to black:	9
black to Indian:	5
Cape coloured to Malay:	4
Griqua to coloured:	1
Indian to white:	3
Malay to Cape coloured:	6

### Botha States Aims of De Klerk's European Visit

MB1604121991 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says the coming visit by the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, to Britain, Denmark, and Ireland, will be aimed particularly at obtaining the cooperation of the leaders in the reconstruction of the new South Africa. Mr. Botha told political correspondents in Cape Town that President De Klerk's visit to Denmark and Ireland, the only two European Community countries he had not visited, was of even greater importance than his visits to Europe last year.

He said it was significant that the visit next week followed the decision by the EC foreign ministers to lift



some sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Botha said this decision paved the way for President de Klerk to state his vision for South Africa, based on the government's manifesto for a new South Africa, through the leaders of Ireland and Denmark.

**Says De Klerk on 'Moral High Ground'**

MB1604145491 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] [Foreign Minister] Pik Botha says President F.W. de Klerk is on a moral high ground as he prepares to leave for a tour of Denmark, England, and Ireland. He says he knows of no factors that could deprive De Klerk of that position. Botha also said no extreme or ill-mannered demonstrations are expected on De Klerk's visits, which begin next week. He says the visits will complete De Klerk's personal meetings with the governments and leaders of the 12 European nations.

**\* Treurnicht: NP Cause of Afrikaner Rift**

91AF0863A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
15 Feb 91 p 9

[Interview with Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht by Arrie Rossouw; place and date not given: "Dr. T. Is 70: He Does Not See Himself as a Political Schismatic"]

[Text] Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], will be 70 years old next Tuesday. As one of the most controversial Afrikaners in the history of South Africa, political correspondent Arrie Rossouw had a chat with him about his long career in the church and in politics and about his future plans.

[Rossouw] How is your health?

[Treurnicht] My health is generally good. My schedule is exhausting, but over time I have learned to relax in airplanes and in the car. But there are limits, of course.

[Rossouw] To what do you attribute your young and healthy appearance?

[Treurnicht] I got that from my parents. My father lived to be 91 and a half and my mother has always looked very young. I do a little bit of exercise, but I do not overdo it. I have done a little jogging for a long time, and my wife and I like to take nice long walks and then I do some gymnastics from time to time. I also do not smoke.

[Rossouw] You and your party have no prospects of coming to power. Do you not sometimes think about retiring?

[Treurnicht] I think that for any person that is simply a question of when it is time to make room for someone else. You do not want to hang around until people start asking you to leave.

On the other hand, with a little sense of responsibility complemented by a little desire to fight, you can keep

going in the meantime, and it will be obvious when your time is up. But I have a mental attitude that makes it hard for me to ever say that I can step aside without sorrow and dissatisfaction.

We have some very capable people in the CP and we have good talent there. There is growing support for the CP, and I really do not care whether I live to see the day when we gain a majority, or whether it is with a successor. It is a cause and a nation that are being served, and I like being among my people.

[Rossouw] You have had a very controversial career in the church and in politics. Have there been days when you felt like resigning?

[Treurnicht] During the National Party days, I sometimes felt frustrated. But I can also say that I candidly approached the first minister (Mr. John Vorster as well as Mr. P.W. Botha) concerning things that were bothering me, and both received me with a great deal of courtesy and friendliness.

For example, concerning the sports issue in the 1970's, I went to Mr. Vorster after we had clashed on the question and said, "It seems that I am an embarrassment to you. If that is the case, I would rather pack my bags and go." And he said to me, in his characteristic manner, "No, you are not an embarrassment. I think you have a future in politics."

[Rossouw] Some historians may say that you are the man who divided the Afrikaner people in every area. How do you view the role that you have played in the church and in politics?

[Treurnicht] I was editor of DIE KERKBODE and later became assessor of the General Synod. As editor, I took positions about what I thought the church's positions were, and during those eight years, not a single session of the Synod went by without a motion of thanks being expressed towards DIE KERKBODE. As far as that is concerned, I cannot be accused of being a schismatic.

As far as the present is concerned, I can say with a clear conscience that I do not agree with certain Synod decisions, but to members who were dissatisfied, I said that you cannot simply leave the church. At the same time, I have tried to be honest about myself and about certain positions, but I nevertheless get hints from people in the CP telling me that they have problems with my membership in the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church. You have to talk long and patiently with such people.

[Rossouw] After last year's Synod decision on apartheid and the subsequent Rustenberg confession you expected your church council to censure you for your position against the Synod decision. The church council has yet to do so. Do you not feel obligated to resign from the church now?

[Treurnicht] No, on the contrary, the church does not belong to a couple of theologians, nor to a weakened synod. It is my church. I grew up in it, it was good to me,

and it gave me good opportunities. I still wrestle with the church leadership about decisions.

As long as I can say that the church has not yet become a false church on the basis of its confession, its view of the Scriptures, its sacraments, the church government, and discipline, I still find room within it to wrestle with it about certain decisions in order to see whether I can effect a revision of them.

I distance myself from certain decisions, but not from the church. I have told my minister (in the congregation) that if they think I should sit in the church and hold my breath about political taunts that might come, then I am very sorry, in that case they will not see me and I will not come listen to them.

As far as politics is concerned, I do not see myself as a schismatic. On the contrary, if a political party that comes to power with a particular policy then deviates from it radically and there are supporters who cannot go along with that, then these people are not the schismatics. In that case, the responsibility for the division lies squarely with the people who made the swing to the left.

#### \* Conservative Party Criticizes UN Stance

91AF0921C Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in English  
22 Mar 91 p 1

[Commentary: "A Foot in the Door"]

[Text] The National Coordinating Committee for the Return of SA [Republic of South Africa] Exiles (NCCR) has urged ANC [African National Congress] exiles outside South Africa to stay there until the SA government agrees to allow the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to "oversee" the repatriation of more than 40,000 exiles upon their return to South Africa. Tacked on to the blackmail is the demand that "full indemnity" be given to the exiles.

By agreeing to the exiles return, the government has left itself wide open to the demands of the NCCR simply because the state hasn't got the funds to repatriate the exiles. It is presumed that the government will concede to the NCCR's conditions because it doesn't want to upset the negotiation process with the ANC, and once again the ANC will see how easy it is to manipulate SA's jellyfish cabinet.

What are the dangers of allowing the United Nations into South Africa?

#### Enemy

The United Nations has been the catalyst for and financier behind the world's anti-South African onslaught over the past thirty years. It is South Africa's enemy number one and has caused immeasurable harm to this country.

In 1975, the former General Assembly (GA) President F. Boutaflika, from Algeria, succeeded in having South Africa

removed from the Assembly after a four-year campaign of intimidation and pressure from Black Africa.

Despite Article 2(7) of its Charter: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorise the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state..." the UN devotes an inordinate amount of its time and resources to destroying White government and stability in South Africa.

The issue of SA is permanently inscribed in the UN's annual agenda. At its 36th meeting, for example, SA was vilified 62 times; a fifth of business time was taken up in adopting 45 anti-SA resolutions.

There have been scores of violations of article 2(7) of the Charter: from 1946 when India complained about the treatment of SA Indians, to 1986 when a world conference on sanctions against SA was held.

#### Blacklist

Other activities include the huge blacklist compiled by the staff of the UN which is used to monitor the movements of sportsmen, entertainers and the like vis a vis their contacts with SA; the monitoring of nuclear collaboration with SA; the arms embargo; the scanning of transnational corporations and investments in SA; the oil embargo; SA "political prisoners," and so forth.

The United Nations backed Sam Nujoma's terrorist assault against South West Africa, SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization] had already admitted to more than 1,000 acts of terrorism against the peoples of SWA, yet it still retained its observer status at the UN. At the same time, the UN ignored the "moderate DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Mr Dirk Mudge (as it ignored the "moderate" Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia).

Over 80 million dollars was channelled to SWAPO through various UN agencies since 1977, including the UN High Commission for Refugees' (UNHCR) donation of more than 10 million dollars.

#### The ANC

The ANC has received huge sums from the United Nations. According to a British Monday Club position paper (October 1988), the ANC received more than 4,300,000 dollars from UN agencies for its (mainly) terrorist activities against South Africa's population.

Despite the Soviet Union's Vasily Solodovnikov's assurances on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corp.] TV recently that the Soviet Union never interfered in another country's internal affairs, the USSR has turned its mission at the UN into what ex-U.S. President Reagan termed "a nest of spies."

The UN is the promoter of the New World Economic Order, a sort of global socialism which will channel Western funds to the third world. Many of those who negotiated the founding of the UN at the San Francisco conference in 1945

were unmasked as communists who saw the organisation as an embryo for worldwide Marxist/socialist rule.

To allow the United Nations any say in any matter in South Africa is to allow the viper into SA's bosom. But the government has little choice. Once it conceded to Black majority rule, the UN cancer was not far behind.

**\* CP Reaffirms Rejection of ANC Takeover**

91AF0921E Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in English  
22 Mar 91 pp 2, 4

[Commentary: "The CP's Strategy"]

[Text] The sentence on everybody's lips these days is "What is the CP [Conservative Party] doing?" We wish to assure our readers and the broad South African public that under no circumstances will the CP allow White South Africa to be subjected to an ANC [African National Congress] government.

The situation at present is extremely fluid. On the one hand, everyone knows that the Conservative Party now enjoys the support of the bulk of the Whites, yet this support cannot be translated into power without an election.

The CP's public representatives know that they have the responsibility of finding a solution to this dilemma, and voters can rest assured that much thought and deliberation is going into a CP plan of action.

Various strategies have already been put into action. They have been adopted without fanfare, for obvious reasons. Others are in the pipeline.

It is clear to the CP that the struggle has moved out of the parliamentary arena to a certain extent, and the CP can meet that challenge.

Liberals talk of the ANC as the next government, assuming that we will all simply accept the dictates of the misdirected National Party as some sort of holy writ. The ANC will not be the next government. Thinking Whites will never accept them.

Questions about what happens when the ANC takes over are therefore hypothetical. In the meantime, nobody should surrender his firearms for example. One's basic right is to be able to protect family and property.

The only buffer between the status quo and the revolution is the Conservative Party. The party will meet the challenges thrust upon it by history.

**\* CP Leader's Comments on Land Reform Noted**

91AF0921D Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in English  
22 Mar 91 p 2

[Commentary: "So Far and No Further"]

[Text] A declaration by Dr. A.P. Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], that government policy on the Land Acts and other measures leaves Whites with "no

choice but to rise up in the struggle to defend our living space and our freedom with every means at our disposal" has had a ripple effect throughout South Africa and the world.

It is clear that White conservatives are not irrelevant, a role which liberals hoped the Right would adopt as the country hurtles towards the chaos which is the new South Africa.

The National Party's [NP's] reaction to Dr. Treurnicht's statement last week proved conclusively that no one believes that the Right is inconsequential: on the contrary, Dr Treurnicht was warned in newspaper editorials that his words contained dangerous implications for the "peace" process in South Africa.

For that, the conservative movement can be glad. It is satisfying to know that there is something which can stop the NP's frenzy of self-abnegation and perfidy.

**Struggle**

Dr. Treurnicht said that the Conservative Party was "the representative of the White nation" and that the government had "plunged us into a struggle for our freedom, a struggle which has now taken on a serious and deeper dimension."

He continued: "A nation's own territory is one of the cornerstones of political power. In terms of the White Paper on Land Reform, the government intends to deprive us of our collective ownership of land as a national asset; this is an extremely serious assault upon a nation's right to self-government in its own territory, and an obvious onslaught against our political power. No self-respecting people will tolerate this.

"The government's intended actions will destroy the economic and social order of South Africa. It will destroy each nation's community life, and friction will disrupt neighbourhood and community relations. Our people cannot and will not submit to this.

"The revolutionary forces will not be satisfied with the odd White property, erf [urban building lot] or farm. They want to seize our entire country. They want to degrade us to the level of peasantry, a powerless minority under a revolutionary Black government. No White community in Africa has so far been able to tolerate this: most of them fled, thousands to our country.

**Harbour**

"Our people, on the other hand, have no boat waiting in the harbour. We cannot flee, nor will we flee. We will not submit ourselves to this type of domination. We seek a free country, not a burial ground.

"Our land is thrown open to all, and exposed to the greed of others supported by millions of rands of local and foreign capital. Our national way of life is sacrificed for foreign accolades and so-called internal reconciliation.

"We acquired our land through the lawful occupation of large tracts of uninhabited land, through agreements, through cession, barter and, to a lesser degree, through justifiable conquest.

Our people's claim to its own country and its right to self-government is not negotiable. We are prepared to negotiate with the elected leaders of neighbouring nations regarding the adjustment of borders only on the condition that our rights are recognised and respected. Our people are prepared to sacrifice their lives for these rights.

"The government has no mandate to make our country the property of all and sundry. Its actions are immoral. The honourable way would be to test the will of White voters in a White general election, otherwise the government will continue to commit treason against its own people.

"The government leaves us no choice but to rise up in the struggle to defend our living space and our freedom with every means at our disposal," Dr Treurnicht said.

#### \* ANC's Land Commission Document Criticized

91AF0921F Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in English  
22 Mar 91 p 4

[Commentary: "The ANC's Land Demands: Will Nats Succumb?"]

[Text] If the history of the National Party's [NP's] interaction with the ANC [African National Congress] since its unbanning in 1990 is anything to go by, Whites should take careful note of the ANC's Land Commission "Discussion Document" issued last week.

Although the ANC assures us that the contents of the document do not represent official ANC policy, it is clear that what they want may be what they'll get: the government has an abysmal record of standing up to the ANC and on most issues, Mr. de Klerk has caved in, albeit piecemeal.

While assuring the electorate that the Group Areas Act would not be abolished, the NP introduced the free settlement Areas Act to pacify nervous Whites who witnessed the crumbling of the Act in Hillbrow and other areas.

They told voters that there would always be separate voters' rolls and own community life and separate amenities. These immutables were eroded by the introduction of "local option" on some issues; municipalities would be "given the choice" as to whether they wanted to share a tax base with neighbouring Black townships or not. It is now certain that there will be no choice: as much choice as CP [Conservative Party] municipalities had of implementing the policies for which they were elected in 1988. And with the introduction of "non-racial" identity books, how can there be separate voters rolls. With apartheid gone, how can there be separate community life, despite the "guarantees" given by the new minister of double-speak, Mr Hernus Kriel?

#### Land

The Land issue will be the same. While abolishing the Land Acts, government spokesmen are again pacifying Whites with assurances about the maintenance of "standards" and how watches will be kept on White residential areas to keep out the dross.

This is of course pure hokum. About as much attention will be paid to maintaining standards as was paid to maintaining standards in Johannesburg's streets and Hillbrow's flats. And about as much integrity will apply to government's promises as applied to government assurances on Walvis Bay and the erstwhile South West Africa.

#### "The People"

The ANC's bottom line is "the need for land to be returned to 'the people.'" Clearly, land is seen as the very foundation of political power. The ANC states that Blacks "never lost their land," that Whites were in effect temporary sojourners and that there is an absolute need for land reform.

The ANC believes that if millions of Blacks are settled on the land (as opposed to the cities where they see industry quickly mechanizing to rid itself of the dreaded Black unions), provision must also be made for education, technology, training and support services. (They do not say where these magical props will come from).

#### Redistribution

In the new South Africa, land can be redistributed through a new system of laws which go beyond current legal title. This "right" must be based on the "values held by the majority of South Africans," including birthright, inheritance rights and rights based on occupation and productive use of the land.

Redistribution will therefore take place through "reparation, redistribution to the landless and poor, and state action to secure land redistribution," inter alia.

A Land Claims Court should be set up (clearly under the auspices of the government whom they see as the ANC) to deal with "historical dispossession." The court will listen to both Black and White claims, and once a decision has been made, "the state (meaning the White economic serfs and Black top dogs) will "carry out the court's decision."

The person who holds the title deeds will be "informed" that he does not have the right to remain on his land.

It is mooted that "the state" could ban the private ownership of land, and the state could take hold of land without compensation. Compensation is discussed, particularly with regard to White farm owners. The commission says that the first consideration is that payment of foreign exchange for compensation is totally unacceptable; that there is a "debate" whether White farmers should receive any compensation at all; that some landowners could "afford" to donate their land (poor old Anglo American is a target here!); and that compensation (if any) would be



tied to certain conditions such as part payment now and the rest over ten years; or one quarter in cash, one quarter in bonds to be cashed in ten years time, and half in bonds to be invested in SA [Republic of South Africa] industries.

Furthermore, a progressive land tax is mooted to discourage large land holdings.

### Slaves

The bottom line in this report is that it is clearly assumed that Whites will simply sit around and allow themselves to become the economic skivvys of the ANC. There is so much "affirmative action" in the report that it is obvious that the ANC realises that the new South Africa under its jurisdiction couldn't even replace a tap or plough a field without White assistance.

Perhaps it is time a message was sent to the ANC from the Right, a message which reaffirmed that most Whites will never subject themselves to the dictates of an organisation like the ANC and that they have no intention of becoming the milk cow to the ANC's lofty plans for redistributing the wealth in South Africa.

There was nothing here when the Whites came. Everything which the ANC presently uses to promote itself: its offices, its T-shirts, its PA systems, its motor vehicles, its bank accounts, its computers, the national press, are products of White initiative and hard work. Without the Whites the ANC and its supporters would perish in 6 months. Their demands are therefore ridiculous.

### \* Police Sensitivity Training Courses Launched

91AF0921A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 22-27 Mar 91 p 12

[Article by Emma Gilbey: "Teaching Policemen To Be Creative"]

[Text] Jacobus Neethling is a very impressive man. You can tell this the minute you walk into his office. It might have something to do with the numerous awards, mounted and hung all over the walls—the International Biographic Association's 1990 Man of the Year Award, the International Biographic Association's World Decoration of Excellence, Member of the World Institute of Achievement. Or it may be the set of prints of Neethling's hero, Albert Einstein, hanging behind the desk: Einstein working, Einstein relaxing, Einstein thinking.

Neethling has an impressive task ahead of him, so it's appropriate that he identifies so strongly with Einstein. For Dr Jacobus Neethling has been hired to teach the police how to think. And they have to be taught, Neethling says. Just as a child has to be taught how to swim, so we ALL have to be taught to think.

A product of years of creative behaviour study in United States, Neethling is perfect for the new South Africa—especially for the new South Africa Police. An enduring reputation for aggressive, often brutal racism, devoid of ethics, and objectivity has taken its toll on the police and

over the last few months Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok decided that now is the time for a kinder, gentler force. His revelation seems to have come partly as a result of sitting in an audience where Neethling was speaking on the subject of creative thinking skills, ("and he was very excited about what I had to say on this topic, very excited").

Vlok was so excited that he asked Neethling to give a seminar on creative thinking to a group of coloured officers in the Cape. "I was actually overwhelmed by the response of those officers afterwards, saying 'hell you know, this is the kind of training we need, open us up'."

Having practised successfully on the coloured guinea pigs, Neethling has now been let loose on the entire South African Police force as a consultant for a year. What kind of thought training is he supposed to provide?

"I can't tell them how to do their job," he says. "That would be arrogant and that's not my style."

Instead he tells them that to do their job well they need to equip themselves with certain skills, idea-generating skills, rapport skills, skills of open mindedness. Once equipped, the job of policing South Africa will not only be easier, it will be more exciting, more visionary.

Neethling's techniques in teaching the police these skills reflect his years of work with children. He spends a lot of time with five-year-olds and some of his methods might be more appropriate in a kindergarten than in police headquarters in Pretoria.

He begins a workshop by drawing a circle. He then gives the police three minutes to draw or write examples where a circle is a focus of the picture. They then read their examples back to him. "You see, you can't think," he says enthusiastically. "What you must do is start by noticing everything in the room which has a circle in it, then move on to the next room, then the kitchen, then the supermarket and so on. You need to have a system, that is how you become an idea generator."

Not all the police at this particular workshop are impressed. "So he's telling us to have a system—you can't be told to have a system in one minute," says a policeman.

But there's more to it than that, says Neethling. After all the police are in the people business. They must learn how best to run that business. They must learn not, for example, to storm into a situation, but instead to say to themselves, "what am I doing here? what is my focus?" Then, when they have decided that their focus is to have a calm situation, they must talk, negotiate and try and solve the problem.

So instead of baton charging the crowd of African National Congress supporters outside the Winnie Mandela trial, they must spend more time chatting.

Well it's not really chatting in the people business—it's more establishing a rapport programme, it's discovering whether the person you're talking to is a visual person

("they say things like 'I see what you mean'"), an auditory person ("I hear what you're saying"), or a kinesthetic ("I feel what you're saying to me").

"So it takes a few minutes to recognise and then if you acquire that skill and you're in any kind of people's business think how nice it would be for everyone. If you understand, get closer, just have rapport, I mean that's what it's all about eventually, isn't it? I mean this Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk, they must have rapport, otherwise they'd never get close.

"It's a rollicking thing at the moment," he says when asked if there has been any down side to his job so far. "It been exciting, very exciting."

He says he has yet to encounter any hostility from the police, no one has so far criticised him or been anything other than positive and enthusiastic about what he has to say.

But not all the police who attended the workshop I sat in on thought he was the answer to the prayers:

"It's too little, too late," said one police officer. "He can't just jog in here and tell us, OK now you have to have a new idea every day," said another.

"I don't believe this about being taught to think," said a third—a former child psychologist.

Some were intrigued, but wanted to know more. They felt Neethling was just scratching the surface of something that could ultimately be useful to them. But they are going to have to wait months for any follow-up. There is only one Neethling and there are hundreds of thousands of police.

And so he continued to travel round the country telling the police to be open-minded, to stop putting people in categories, to see beyond the colour of a person's skin, to work in a colour-blind force, with the aid of his lectures, videos and games.

At the same time, police training continues to be almost entirely segregated in the new South Africa. Whites, blacks, Indians, coloureds get taught to think and all learn the people business in different parts of the country.

Neethling may have been hired to perform surgery on the South African Police force, but his skills so far seem only to have been cosmetic.

#### \* Gulf War Opens Doors to Business

91AF0920A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 8 Mar 91 pp 1-2

[Text] The rebuilding of devastated Kuwait—which it is estimated will cost between US\$50-billion and \$100-billion—will enable South African companies to win many and varied subcontracts and materials supply orders, albeit through the back door.

Most of the main contracts will go to foreign companies—mainly American and British—to which it is expected South African companies will supply materials and expertise.

Safto [South African Foreign Trade Organization] has set up a Gulf Business Development Unit, launched last week because of the certainty that rebuilding work could soon begin.

The unit will provide a variety of services to local businessmen, including weekly confidential updates on developments in the area. A number of companies have already agreed to participate.

Yet local businessmen should not expect to easily win lucrative contracts from Kuwait.

The Middle East has been one of the most ardent proponents of sanctions against South Africa, so local companies are unlikely to be directly involved in rebuilding Kuwait or Iraq.

Said Wim Holtes, Safto's chief executive "We will be able to trade but it will not be free and open trade. It will take a number of years for South Africa to be able to trade completely freely."

Despite this, Martin Smith, head of the Gulf Business Unit, was banking on the assumption that sanctions would fall away soon.

Holtes claimed some companies had already joined forces with firms working in Africa.

However, competition would be extremely intense, as Americans were likely to dominate the post-war rebuilding programme.

Top priority for the Gulf Business Unit is a trade visit to the area. Smith believed the timing of this visit would be crucial.

"If we went tomorrow there would be no one to talk to, yet I am anxious for us to get in in the early stages."

According to Smith, Safto would be ready to head a delegation at any time. However, it was unlikely that conditions would be right before June. This was partly due to an imposed waiting period in which the main contractors would be contesting and winning contracts.

Smith said huge quantities of steel would be needed for the rebuilding, as Kuwait had many steel framed buildings. Related commodities, such as manganese and chrome, would also be in demand.

ENGINEERING WEEK asked Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] if it would send a trade delegation to the Middle East. Communications manager, Piet du Plessis, maintained this was unnecessary.

"We have an established marketing network there. It's a market we are familiar with, so after the war it will be a case of business as usual."

Du Plessis said the demand for steel in Kuwait would draw on supplies from other areas. Thus, even if Iscor did not supply steel directly for the rebuilding of Kuwait, it would still enjoy an indirect benefit.

John van Reenen of Van Reenen and Nicholls (VRN) said demand would be mainly for stainless steel tube and pipe for oil wells and refineries. Since South African was not a major manufacturer of tube, most of that commodity would come from Europe.

The food industry would also benefit.

Said Holtes, "A lot of South African food exports go through the back door to the Middle East. Now there are thousands of soldiers in the area and this has helped food exports.

"Moreover, the benefit will last a good while since it is likely the armies will be there for some time."

Turning to the petro-chemical industry, Holtes said when Mossagas was finished, the companies involved—which had built up expertise "of an international standard" in petrochemical engineering and offshore platforms—would be looking for work.

As a result, he was confident they would win significant export orders for supplies for Kuwait.

The war had also stalled the construction of a massive Israeli housing scheme for Russian immigrants. South African companies were already there and were well placed to win some contracts.

#### **\* Agreements With African Oil Producers Sought**

91AF0920E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 8 Mar 91 p 6

[Text] That South Africa has been scouting around Africa looking for cheaper oil sources is now beyond question.

While the Gulf war has been raging, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers and Foreign Affairs Department official Reinhart Mostert, among others, have been visiting oil-producing African states in a manner which can point only to one thing—deals involving the purchase of crude oil and the refining of it in South Africa are being discussed.

Not far behind the politicians has been the petroleum refining company Engen—a Johannesburg Stock Exchange quoted operation in the Gencor stable.

Engen, which has within its embrace the former Mobil Oil which chose to disinvest from South Africa but must now be kicking itself for doing so, has long been foretelling its objective in an advertisement widely publicised. The advertisement contains an eye-catching oil graphic of Africa, a continent which refiner Engen clearly views as its market.

Admittedly the South African delegations to Angola, Cameroon, Congo and Gabon are not aimed at striking oil deals alone; on the agenda are also mining, commerce, food and agriculture matters.

But their own strengths are oil. Export of petroleum represents 89 percent of the exports of Angola, 90 percent of the exports of Congo, 69 percent of the exports of Gabon and 52 percent of the exports of Cameroon.

The countries all adjoin one another up the west coast of Africa, where French is the dominant language, followed by Portuguese and, in the case of Cameroon, also English.

The benefits for Africa of bilateral, trilateral and multi-lateral petroleum arrangements are immense; not the least being the chance for South Africa to unhitch itself from the unpredictable Middle East, which must not be allowed to hold the world to ransom.

#### **Reportage on Visit by Archbishop Tutu to Ireland**

WA1604195691

For reportage on the visit by Archbishop Desmond Tutu to Ireland, please see the Ireland section of the 15 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### **Correction to Minister, DP on ANC Document**

MB1204201091

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Minister, DP React To ANC Document," published in the 15 April Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 10:

Column two, first graf, last sentence, make read: Our political news staff reports that other parties have indicated that they want to study the document fully before commenting on it. (supplying dropped words "commenting on it.")

## Angola

### Dos Santos on Peace Process, Attack on Luena

*MB1604201891 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today expressed his deep concern over the extreme hardship faced by civilians who have been the principal targets of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] indiscriminate and irresponsible shelling of Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, where for that reason [words indistinct] in all [words indistinct] the head of state said this during the swearing-in ceremony for the 57 members of the Council of the Republic.

He said he did not understand how, at a time when legal and constitutional conditions have finally been created for fair and responsible political competition, UNITA continues to carry out unnecessary acts of destruction and terror against the people.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] It does not seem to be a very sensible thing to destroy the national infrastructure that is indispensable for the nation's administration and economic development, particularly at this stage when every party, including UNITA, can compete for political power at the polls after a cease-fire agreement has been signed.

The democracy for which UNITA alleges to be fighting cannot be built upon war. Multiparty elections cannot be held under the threat of weapons. UNITA has stated that it rejects the universally valid democratic norms that the Angolan Government has been introducing. In this way, UNITA has voluntarily outlawed itself. It desires privileged treatment that will place it above all other [word indistinct] parties. Such a stand, which would be contested in any legal state, includes refusing the state's support for all campaigning parties under the terms of the law, demanding its own radio and television station, and demanding the right to only fully disarm after the [word indistinct] in a society where, 15 years after [words indistinct] at every level [words indistinct] that may already constituted by the time elections are held.

Only a peaceful, orderly, and responsible transition process will allow the Angolan people to express their political will without mystification or anxiety [words indistinct] achieve peace [words indistinct] we have been making efforts to achieve this, notably through direct contacts with UNITA in Portugal. Talks are still under way, and they may prove to be the conclusive stage of the peace process to which the Angolan Government is committed.

As for the current stage of these talks, we can say that certain significant developments have already taken place. Under Portuguese mediation delegations from the Angolan Government and UNITA have been trying to reach an understanding on certain fundamental issues, notably the setting of a date for the signing of the

cease-fire accord; the period within which general elections will be held; and the definition of practical modalities for creating a single national army.

There have been positive developments at the talks with regard to all these issues. The complex nature of the issues brought to the negotiating table, however, requires intensive and [word indistinct] discussions so that the peace accord that all Angolan people want can finally be signed. [passage omitted including words indistinct] [end recording]

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also emphasized that for us to build the society that we want, we must overcome the final obstacle, which is the UNITA armed forces' refusal of the free democratic contest and their continuing operations to forcibly take power.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] These aims of UNITA's are clearly reflected in its stepping up of military operations throughout Angolan territory since the beginning of this year and following direct calls by Jonas Savimbi to do so. The intensity of these operations reached its high point in fairly major offensives against Bie Province and Luena city, in Moxico Province. UNITA wants to take Luena so that it can [words indistinct] for the final strategic objective of attacking Luanda.

The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces thwarted similar plans in 1980 and 1981, and they fought to preserve our independence and sovereignty. We have no doubt that our forces will once again demonstrate courage and stoicism and repeat the feats of those times in the two battles currently under way against the UNITA forces. They will do so to preserve our democratic gains, harmony, and national unity. [end recording]

Turning to the first meeting of the Council of the Republic in Luanda today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said it will be possible for that council and the Angolan Government to keep abreast of [words indistinct] and different social, political, and patriotic perceptions concerning national interests such as, for example, a cease-fire agreement, peace, and elections as well as—hopefully in the near future—harmony, social stability, national unity, and development.

### UNITA Warns of MPLA Offensive in Bie

*MB1704081591 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] The Luanda regime is planning to launch another military offensive against UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] liberated areas in Bie Province. Well-placed sources in Bie city say large convoys of trucks loaded with war materiel, and armored vehicles have arrived in that city from Menongue and Huambo cities. The sources added that the deployment of war materiel and personnel in Bie indicates that the



MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] intends to [words indistinct] before the signing of a cease-fire.

#### **FAPLA Soldiers Desert to UNITA Areas**

*MB1704091091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] There has been an increase in desertions of MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] soldiers assigned to FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] 32d Brigade stationed at Luacano in Moxico Province's Luena region. Reports from that region say at least 10 of the brigade's soldiers have deserted to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] territory over the past four days as the brigade was involved in military operations against UNITA Armed Forces. The reports say that starving FAPLA soldiers have plundered food from the residents' farms.

#### **MPLA's Special Congress Set for 24-27 Apr**

*MB1704081091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] The second MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party congress will be held in Luanda from 24 to 27 April. The Central Committee will hold a plenary session from 19 to 20 April in preparation for the special congress. The Central Committee session will discuss documents to be submitted to the supreme organ of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The second special congress is scheduled to approve the party statutes and program, and to increase the number of Central Committee members to 120. The congress, which will be held under the motto, MPLA-Labor Party—Hope of the Angolan People, will assess the role of the party in the context of a multiparty democracy. A total of 540 delegates elected by the party's grass-roots organizations throughout the country will attend the congress.

#### **Nation To Increase Oil Exports to Portugal**

*MB1304201591 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1943 GMT 13 Apr 91*

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Apr (from the ANGOP delegation)—Angola is to increase its oil exports to Portugal from 10,000 to 13,000 barrels per day. This is one of the principal results of the meeting of the Joint Portuguese-Angolan Commission held in Lisbon from 9 to 12 April.

At the end of the meeting the sides signed 12 accords covering the social, cultural, technical, and economic fields. The revenue from the increased oil sales will pay for Portuguese financing, which is to increase from \$140 million to \$210 million per year in the medium and long terms.

In the short term Portugal is to increase its loans to Angola from \$130 million to \$150 million per year. Portugal will also grant a direct \$30 million loan to Angolan enterprises. The Angolan and Portuguese delegations to the talks were led by Aguinaldo Jaime, finance minister, and Elias Costa, Portuguese state secretary for finance, respectively.

#### **Government Approves Diamond Production Project**

*MB1304115391 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 91*

[Text] The Defense and Security Council Economic Commission approved the Luzamba project in Luanda yesterday. The project is aimed at quickly and substantially increasing diamond production in Angola. Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise] has signed an agreement with (?De Beers) to carry out the project for a period of seven years and four months. This agreement, which is renewable depending on the discovery of diamond reserves, provides for a significant earning of foreign exchange and a drastic reduction of illegal diamond production and trafficking.

During yesterday's meeting, the Defense and Security Council Economic Commission ratified an agreement signed between Endiama and the [word indistinct] Group which will buy all uncut diamonds obtained by the company or Endiama in River Cuango Basin for a five-year period.

#### **\* Government Steps To Upgrade Luanda Viewed**

*91AF0835A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 91 p 3*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Luanda made the headlines this week, with the plans of the president of the Republic to appoint a new cast to govern the province and to demand that they get to work to change the look of the city and its outskirts.

The state secretary for housing, who just arrived from a trip to Europe, announced for his part that businessmen were interested in investing in the reconstruction of buildings in the capital, and gave further information on the future sales of housing.

The current status of the city, which is deteriorating at a rapid pace, is attributed to factors linked to the very process of independence, the disruption of the administrative system that has led to the disappearance of authority, the inability of the existing structures, profoundly weakened in terms of manpower and materials, to respond to growing needs, the lack of well-defined responsibilities, and the absence of an urban development plan for Luanda.

Fifteen years later, what was one of the cleanest and prettiest of the old cities on Africa's west coast has rapidly "turned into a slum."

As a backdrop we have a population unaccustomed to urban life and with a strong dose of "populism" that has prevented heavy-handed measures from being implemented, and the maintenance of artificial controls on housing rents, keeping them at such ridiculously low rates that, before the change, a house could be rented for the same price as two cans of beer on the parallel market. With this artificial control, the housing authorities never had enough resources to invest in preserving or repairing the buildings.

The announcement made by the state housing secretary, namely that the Prenda, Marcal, Cuca, and Important buildings would be repaired, represented an important step forward, but for a city like Luanda, where the number of buildings in good condition can be counted on the fingers of one's hand, this is just a drop in the bucket.

Luanda needs an overall housing rehabilitation plan if it wants to be a city, a capital city, once again, but the empty government coffers will not allow for this. So imaginative solutions will have to be found, such as selling these buildings to enterprises that are essentially national—but that could have private partners—for restoration, after which they would be sold as part of a horizontal property scheme to workers who will use bank credit to guarantee payment, following the same system as that in place in the former Angolan Credit Institute. It needs to be done in this way because if they were sold apartment by apartment, there would be no guarantee from the start that the buildings would be fully preserved, and much less an understanding on the part of residents that they are to maintain the common areas such as corridors, elevators, and so forth.

The overall repair of the buildings would also entail compensation for the current tenants and, at the same time, the institution of a "build-it-yourself" system, if possible in the context of a cooperative system.

Since the housing issue is not an easy problem to resolve, it is important for the government to promote a strong construction enterprise, especially since it will employ a large number of workers and help reduce unemployment problems.

In any case, the project to sell residential buildings may provide the government with the funds needed to create new housing projects under an urban development plan for the city which, in the future, could stop the deterioration of the capital and give it back the position of dignity that it deserves to occupy in the nation.

The winds of change require more than a palliative, and time is already scarce after so many years of inertia, despite the efforts of the outgoing management of the commissariat. These efforts should be recognized, as it is not easy to govern a province and city that is the seat of government, where the different powers become intermingled and confused, diluting responsibilities and areas

of action, and where, rather than acting for the common good, everyone is always trying to better one's own lot at the expense of others.

## Botswana

### Joint Flight Venture With Tanzania Inaugurated

*MB0604211891 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 6 Apr 91*

[Text] Air Botswana and Air Tanzania yesterday inaugurated their joint flight venture which started today with a flight to Tanzania. At a short reception held at Gaborone Sun [Hotel], the general manager of Air Botswana, Captain Brian Pockok, said the joint flight will extend further the existing cooperation with other Airlines in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] region, and assured support and dedication to the passengers of the two airlines.

The reception was also attended by the general manager of Air Tanzania, Mr. (Emmanuel Olikambainy), who is also the president of Africa Airline Association. In his brief remarks, Mr. (Olikambainy) promised that the (?world) of small air carriers will soon come to an end (?given) the joint venture which has just started. He said in an interview with BOPA that it is not profitable for SADCC airlines to compete among themselves.

While in Botswana, Mr. (Olikambainy) also attended a meeting in Gaborone organized by the World Bank, to look into problems encountered by SADCC airlines and its future projects.

## Comoros

### \* Ambassadorial Status Said Awaiting RSA

*91AF0926A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 25 Mar 91 p 2*

[Text] Johannesburg—As soon as the last apartheid laws vanished in South Africa [RSA], the Comoros would give South Africa ambassadorial status, President Said Mohamed Djohar said.

At the same time the president openly stated that his country needed foreign aid urgently and in particular from South Africa. At this moment the state had run out of funds and had not paid salaries for two months.

### Upcoming Changes

The Comoros, he said, needed foreign development aid to help it get a new start.

He said the Comoros had recognised the upcoming changes in South Africa long before other countries in Africa—and had given South Africa support for some time. "I want South Africans to remember we have been their friends."

The Comoros had at times had problems in that some African countries had hidden their involvement with South Africa. Now these neighbours were "running fast" to cement relationships with South Africa.

"We established ties with South Africa because we knew the future would prove us right. And as soon as Nelson Mandela was freed we stepped up our relationship," the president said.

He told a group of South African journalists visiting the Comoros for the opening of Sol Kerzner's new international La Galawa Hotel in the north of Grand Comoros: "A true friend is a one who shares pain in difficult times—as we did with South Africa...we are hoping South Africa, with its expertise, will give significant aid."

This should be done through helping the Comorans establish small industries and enterprises—and help in establishing institutions.

The Comoros had inherited a difficult situation when it went independent. The country had been bankrupt and the state had difficulties in meeting some of its commitments.

#### **Change of Procedures**

Now in the important month of Ramadan, the state was two months behind in its salaries.

There were structural problems coinciding with this period when the state had difficulties in getting money through customs—a period when it generally got help from France (which still pays 60 percent of the Comoros budget).

Due to a change of procedures from France, there had been a delay in funds coming through.

### **Madagascar**

#### **\* Circulation of Counterfeit Dollars Witnessed**

91AF0925A Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE  
in French 13 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Victor Otonia: "Sabotage of Liberalization: Counterfeit Dollars in Circulation"]

[Text] Because it has immense natural resources, no doubt impossible to value and so far never valued, particularly in terms of minerals, Madagascar seems to be considered by crooks of all kinds to be a cow, which absolutely must be milked until blood comes out of its nipples. Furthermore, the flagrant contrast of the realities involved in poverty strikes us to the core. The majority of the people are another factor favoring the burgeoning of crime, not counting those with bad intentions in high places or elsewhere who wish to increase their earnings because with their monthly income they cannot make ends meet.

In this climate, which defies the interests of the national economy and even the future of the nation and of its people, exports take place with the certain complicity of some people. The evidence of this may even be found in the cattle exported illegally in the Majunga affair! That is the way it is with exports. However, other things are also imported fraudulently, like foreign exchange, for example, and why not counterfeit dollars? Yes, counterfeit dollars, for we have seen them and know that they exist. These dollars have been shown to us by a victim of this fraud and, of course, we took pictures of them. This victim reportedly bought them for 1,400 FMG [Malagasy francs] (well below the normal rate before the devaluation). The bills in question were for \$100 and circulated along the road between Antananarivo and Tulear, passing through Antsirabe, Ambositra, and Fianarantsoa.

According to the information we obtained, we knew that a small bag filled with these bills reportedly was located somewhere along the route that we just mentioned, and it was estimated that its contents had a face value of \$10,000. Furthermore, it was reportedly a Malagasy citizen born outside the country who was the principal "passer" of the counterfeit money. He would buy the counterfeit bill for 800 FMG (proof that he knew all about it) from a foreigner who reportedly lived in Antananarivo and who allegedly disposed of bills with a total face value of \$100,000—imagine that. Clearly, these figures, which we learned of, should be accepted with considerable reservations. However, what is important is the very existence of these counterfeit bills. We are sincerely astonished that an individual could have such a quantity of counterfeit bills in our country. In our view there is no explanation for this, other than that, as we said earlier, he had well-placed accomplices who "facilitated" the importation of the counterfeit bills into our country.

We also learned that several victims, including some "influential people," rose to the bait set out by the "passer" of this counterfeit money. He is reportedly a person who is unfortunately well known in some circles. These victims believed in this first-class bargain and thought that it was an unexpected stroke of luck, to some extent, because the acquisition of the dollars would solve many of their problems. However, we will avoid revealing anything else at the risk of disappointing our readers for a reason that is important to us: if everyone does his job, everything will work out well!

Finally, no one is unaware of the fact that our economy is on the edge of asphyxiation. The about face in policy which we have made has been a lifesaver. However, we cannot yet measure the negative fallout from the Gulf war, although it is over. This asphyxiation is not enough for certain people. So, if we allow these counterfeit dollars to circulate, it should not be surprising if we call certain persons asphyxiating big shots.

**\* Accord for Japanese Development Aid Signed**

91AF0925E Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE  
in French 8 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Yolande R: "Madagascar-Japan: Clear Evidence of Confidence"]

[Text] Continuing to be faithful to its role as a good neighbor, the Japanese Government has just demonstrated how sensitive it is to the different problems that threaten the future of our country. At a time when Madagascar has chosen the policy of structural adjustment recommended by the World Bank for the recovery of our national economy, the Japanese Government has chosen more clearly than ever to remain our unfailing partner. And most recently, on 7 March, in the framework of this new direction, Japan, through its Embassy in Madagascar, has just reached a cooperation agreement with the Malagasy Government aimed at supporting its development efforts.

Under this agreement Japan will contribute in the form of a grant. This aid is valued at 3.5 billion yen, or the equivalent of 42.7 billion Malagasy francs. The documents related to this agreement were signed on 7 March at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Anosy. Those signing the agreement included Marius Andrianady, the director of bilateral relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jean Bemananjara, acting secretary general of the ministry, representing the supervisory minister who is travelling abroad; and Japanese Ambassador Hideki Harashima. This agreement is included in the framework of nonreimbursable, nonproject aid to support the adjustment program under way. This aid from the Japanese Government is intended principally for African countries south of the Sahara, including Madagascar. The UNDP [United Nations Development Program] also provides aid for this purpose.

A similar agreement was signed between Minister Jean Bemananjara and Yamagashi, former Japanese ambassador to Madagascar, on 25 November 1988. According to Marius Andrianady, the new agreement is evidence, not only of the growing volume of trade between Japan and Madagascar, but also of the quality and vitality of the cooperation between the two countries in a broad range of areas. He added that the agreement provides concrete evidence of the clear confidence of the Japanese government in the policy which the Malagasy government is presently following in its economic recovery program.

**Mozambique****Thousands of Mozambicans Seek Refuge in Malawi**

MB1204184091 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Apr 91

[Text] About 10,000 Mozambicans seek refugee in Malawi monthly because of war and drought. This was revealed by the Portuguese News Agency, LUSA.

Ernesto Caetano, chairman of the Refugee Aid Joint Commission, was cited by LUSA for pointing out that there is a need for a continued supply of food, clothes, and medicines because of the massive flight of Mozambicans to Malawi. Caetano said national and international assistance to refugees in Malawi has not increased for a long time.

**Frelimo, Tanzanian Party Adopt Program of Action**

MB1204152091 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Apr 91

[Text] The bilateral commission of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party] [CCM] of Tanzania met in Maputo yesterday to evaluate the cooperation accord signed in 1990. The meeting adopted a new plan of action. The Frelimo Party delegation was headed by Political Bureau member Mariano Matsinhe. The CCM delegation was headed by Political Bureau member (Kimbunga Mbombali). The Tanzanian delegation has been in Mozambique for some two weeks on a visit designed to exchange experiences.

**\* Soviet Official Explains Status of Cooperation**

91AF0824B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
21 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Soviet Aid Will Continue, but on a Smaller Scale"]

[Text] The rationalization of Soviet aid to Mozambique is bound to conditions determined by the need to reconcile our national needs and the response capacity of the USSR. Meanwhile, despite the internal and external factors deriving from the domestic and international situation, Moscow will continue its technical cooperation with Maputo, so that the people of Mozambique may benefit from this aid.

The statement is that of the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, who was accompanied by the minister-counselor of the Soviet diplomatic mission in the Mozambican capital.

Soviet-Mozambican cooperation was initiated soon after the declaration of national independence and was developed on the basis of an economic and technical cooperation accord signed in February 1978 and on other intergovernmental agreements between Moscow and Maputo.

Within the framework of technical cooperation, the Soviet Union granted state credits to the Republic of Mozambique to defray the cost of sending specialists to assist in developing certain sectors of the nation's industry, such as geology, mining, agriculture, irrigation, fishing, and ship repair, as well as education and health.



Every year hundreds of Soviet specialists are working in Mozambique. With their help, we have created technical-professional schools, the Professional Pedagogical Institute, and the Agriculture Implements Plant in Beira.

The shipyards in the port of Maputo were put into operation, a broad program of geological surveys of mineral resources and hydrocarbons was conducted, and a geological map of the country was prepared.

In addition, more than 300 water wells were dug in rural areas of Gaza Province and two soil improvement brigades were formed to restore the irrigations systems in the Limpopo River valley.

Soviet advisors provided practical assistance to the National Planning Commission in drafting annual plans and long-range social and economic programs for Mozambique, even participating in the Triennial Program of Public Investments.

Soviet specialists took part in organizing activities in the Ministry of Mineral Resources and in the National Institute of Geology, in the ministries of Construction and Water, Industry and Power, and Agriculture, and in the secretariats of state for fisheries and technical-professional training.

In 1988/1989, the USSR contributed to the Africa Fund, sending more than 230 specialists, at no cost, to work in various fields in Mozambique, particularly in health and education.

The worsening political-military situation in Mozambique in the middle of the 1980's impeded certain Soviet-Mozambican technical and economic cooperation projects.

Under the circumstances, based on an agreement between the two parties, steps were taken to reduce the number of Soviet specialists and to suspend activities in certain areas of cooperation.

The suspensions affected the cotton program in Nampula Province, the geological surveys of mineral resources, and assistance in the exploration of tantalum deposits in Morruea (Zambezia Province), among other projects.

"Currently, more than 400 Soviet specialists are working on 25 Soviet-Mozambican cooperation projects. The specialists include college professors, technical-professional instructors, physicians, geologists, builders, well diggers, maritime pilots, earth movers, specialists in ship repairs, fishing crews, meteorologists, advisors to the National Planning Commission, and others.

"We can say that, despite all the problems we have faced during our cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique, we have managed to achieve positive results, not only from the standpoint of creating and constructing certain tangible projects, but also from the

standpoint of training Mozambican cadres," acknowledged the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo.

#### **Problems Do Not Cloud Bilateral Relationship**

Not everything that the Soviet Union has done in Mozambique could serve as a model of what technical cooperation between the two countries should have been.

According to the speaker, the USSR carried out its cooperation with regard to concrete projects in Mozambique. The bilateral contracts always included a clause regarding the training of Mozambican cadres.

In other words, in the first phase, the USSR sent specialists to work on the execution of a certain number of projects and each of these undertakings had and continues to have this structure for the training of Mozambican cadres, with the goal of replacing the Soviet specialists with Mozambicans in the future. According to data from the Soviet Embassy in the Mozambican capital, through all these years, over 9,500 Mozambican specialists at various levels have been trained in teaching establishments created in Mozambique with Soviet participation for purposes of bilateral cooperation, as well as in intermediate and higher institutions in the USSR. In 1990 alone, more than 900 Mozambican specialists benefited from this cooperation.

Also last year, with the collaboration of Soviet teachers, more than 459 Mozambicans were trained at the Industrial Training School of Nampula, the May Day Industrial School in Maputo, the Industrial School of Matola, and the School of Topography in Machava.

Since the day when these teaching establishments went into operation, more than 3,500 Mozambicans have been trained with Soviet assistance.

Soviet professors are also at the Eduardo Mondlane University; they are participating at the Superior Pedagogical Institute, not only as instructors, but also preparing educational materials, including manuals and other teaching materials.

However, the USSR does not have the right to oversee the effective use of all the Mozambican specialists trained by its citizens.

"We have practically no information about the employment of Mozambican specialists who were highly trained, both in institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union and in Mozambican institutions created with our assistance," complained the diplomat.

What little information exists leads to the conclusion that not all these graduates find a place in the Mozambican labor market and occasionally have to seek employment outside the country.

The training of Mozambican cadres by the USSR was based on a plan envisioning the later replacement of the Soviet specialists in Mozambique.

In 1990 alone, more than 300 Mozambican specialists were trained in bilateral cooperation programs.

The Soviet diplomat cited the case of the naval shipyards. Between 1982 and 1990, some 140 highly skilled operators were trained, which made it possible to cut the number of Soviet specialists from 75 to 15.

"We must bear in mind that the volume of work at this shipyard complex has been increasing every year. The same measures, taken at the Soviet-Mozambican mixed company Mosopesca [Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Enterprise], made it possible to reduce the total number of Soviet specialists and crew from 170 to 100."

He added that Soviet specialists are assigned to work in the Republic of Mozambique under very advantageous terms for Mozambique, based on the concession of credit, or at no cost, or based on commercial contracts that do not meet the average salary of cooperants from other countries.

As the diplomat explained, the fact that the Soviet specialists were paid less than cooperants from other countries did not mean that Moscow undervalued their efforts or efficiency, but that, in light of the difficulties Mozambique was experiencing, Moscow took this step to enable Maputo to save a certain amount of foreign exchange.

Regarding the intent to reduce the Soviet technical cooperation in Mozambique, the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo stressed that, in practice, it is simply a matter of rationalizing the cooperation.

The purpose is to bring cooperation into line with the needs of Mozambique and the resources of the Soviet Union.

Examining the improvement of cooperative ties between the two countries, the Soviet diplomat offered some recommendations, along lines that reflected a concern to make this technical cooperation more stable and profitable, based on the experience gained by the Soviet Union.

## Zimbabwe

### Mozambican Peace Talks Hang 'in the Balance'

MB1604171591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1646 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Harare Apr 16 SAPA—Talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels hung in the balance on Tuesday [16 April] as peace brokers failed to confirm their re-scheduling to Thursday, reported Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA. Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, in Zimbabwe for talks with his

Zimbabwe counterpart Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said on his arrival in Harare mediators had last week informed his government of the proposed Thursday meeting. "But we don't have confirmation from them," he said.

Talks were suspended in January, at Renamo's request, when the movement claimed to have technical communication problems. Mr Mocumbi said he hoped the talks would resume soon. He is expected to hold talks with Mr Shamuyarira in Masvingo on Wednesday to discuss the border security situation with the foreign minister and governors of Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces which border on Mozambique.

Mr Shamuyarira said the governors would brief him on boundary problems and problems with banditry and refugees. "More important, we want to promote harmonious relations among populations on both sides of the border," he said.

### PAC, ANC Report Progress in Harare Talks

MB1604130291 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC [African National Congress] have reported progress in their unity talks currently taking place in Harare. PAC President Clarence Makwethu and ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela have told Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe that consensus is emerging from among the delegates of both groups. Makwethu says the major aspects of the united front with black political organizations in South Africa have been dealt with. Zimbabwe news agency ZIANA says today's sessions will deal mainly with the mechanisms in reaching that goal. The meeting is due to end this afternoon.

### Second Conference Agreed Upon

MB1604190391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1748 GMT 16 Apr 91

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Harare Apr 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] have agreed to stage a conference later this year which will lead to the establishment of a patriotic front of anti-apartheid forces. The agreement was announced at a news conference in Harare on Tuesday [16 April] night at the end of the organisations' historic two-day meeting.

They condemned Monday's announcement of the lifting of some trade sanctions against South Africa by the European Community. Harare-based diplomats also attended the news conference. ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela and PAC President Mr Clarence Makwethu briefed Zimbabwe's President Mr Robert Mugabe on the outcome of the talks immediately after they ended.

ANC publicity chief Mr Pallo Jordan, who read the joint ANC-PAC statement, reiterated his organisation's threat

to the government to break off talks if it did not meet its demands for the dismissal of key ministers and an end to violence by May 9. Mr Jordan said the ANC and PAC would retain their independence after the Harare talks and after the establishment of a patriotic front. The conference has been scheduled for August. "What will emerge will be a minimum programme of co-operation," [as received] said Mr Jordan.

In condemning the EC's decision to lift some sanctions, Mr Jordan said: "We are very disturbed by the decision. It gives aid and comfort to the South African regime when it should be isolated. It is a disservice to our cause." Mr Jordan said the two organisations would set up a sub-committee to work out ways and means of stepping up the campaign for the maintenance of sanctions until "irreversible political change" had been achieved.

Responding to a question, ANC intelligence chief Mr Jacob Zuma said that at a particular moment of the struggle, organisations fighting for change "come to a point where it is necessary to come together".

Organisations that would be invited to join a proposed coalition would be mainly those which subscribed to the

popular call for a constituent assembly. Other organisations would, however, be invited to join in order to speed up the transition process.

The ANC and the PAC hailed the talks as an "outstanding success", saying the outcome had exceeded their expectations. Opening the talks on Monday, President Mugabe told leaders of the two movements the formation of an alliance was a matter of urgency. In their talks, the ANC and PAC delegations blamed "the apartheid system" for violence raging in South Africa.

They specifically blamed the CCB, Koevoet [former South-West African Police counterinsurgency unit], 32 Battalion and askaris [turned ANC guerillas] for promoting [words indistinct] violence.

Mr Jordan said the ANC would continue talking to the government about the removal of obstacles to constitutional negotiations. In agreement with the PAC, no constitutional talks would be held until a constituent assembly had been established. During the talks, violence, a constituent assembly, sanctions, an interim government, a patriotic front, and a multi-party conference were discussed. The organisations rejected the government's proposal for multiparty talks.

## Ivory Coast

### USSR's Petrovskiy on Gulf War Resolution

AB1504215091 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 14 Apr 91

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister who visited our country yesterday gave a news conference following the audiences granted him by the head of state and the Ivorian foreign minister, Mr. Amara Essy. During the news conference, Mr. Vladimir Petrovskiy touched on the relations between Ivory Coast and the USSR—excellent relations which will be strengthened, the Soviet diplomat said. He also spoke about international issues, in particular the Gulf problem. Concerning the Gulf crisis, Mr. Vladimir Petrovskiy said that it was settled in strict conformity with international norms. Let us listen to the Soviet deputy foreign minister:

[Begin Petrovskiy recording, in Russian fading into French translation] The Gulf crisis was the first to flare up after the Cold War and, generally speaking, after a period of confrontation that lasted 30 years. During the Cold War, the superpowers used their forces in a unilateral manner. Their Armed Forces were used without the United Nations being consulted and without its advice. The Gulf crisis was settled in strict conformity with the norms of international law, with legitimacy arising from international law, and in strict conformity with the UN Charter. The Security Council unanimously condemned the aggression of an Arab country against another Arab country. Contrary to what was observed in the 1930's with the League of Nations, the aggression was not encouraged. On the contrary, concerted efforts were made to put an end to that aggression.

After the aggressor refused to bow to the demands and the Security Council resolutions, it was unanimously decided, in strict conformity with international law, to implement measures forcing the aggressor to bow to the decisions made by the Security Council. [end recording]

## Liberia

### ECOWAS Asked Not To Accept Burkinabe Troops

AB1604121191 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Troops from Burkina Faso are to join the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Peace Monitoring Force in Liberia, ECOMOG. Captain Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso said the decision is aimed at ending the Liberian conflict. Capt. Compaore did not give the actual number of troops that will be sent to Liberia, but he said he (?wants) to discuss his country's role with other ECOWAS member states. Burkina Faso has been one of the key supporters of Mr. Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia].

Meanwhile, the leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front [of Liberia—INPFL], Brigadier General

Prince Johnson, is appealing to ECOWAS not to allow troops from Burkina Faso to form part of its peace-keeping force in Liberia. Gen. Johnson feared that Burkina Faso may infiltrate NPFL men into ECOMOG in Burkinabe military uniforms, which, he said, was done during the Lome peace conference in Togo. He said the attempts to send troops to Liberia is doubtful to the Liberian people as Capt. Compaore has provided soldiers and helicopters to assist the NPFL which have been used to bomb civilian positions in Sierra Leone. The INPFL field commander said he would prefer troops from other ECOWAS countries other than Burkina Faso as this West African state is still detrimental to restoration of peace to Liberia.

### Prince Johnson To Aid Returning Refugees

AB1604124991 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] The leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL], Brigadier General Prince Johnson, says his organization is planning to repatriate Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone who want to return to Monrovia. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Gen. Johnson called on all peace-loving Liberians to help repatriate their brothers and sisters in neighboring Sierra Leone due to the incursion into that country by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces. The INPFL leader, who recently returned home from Freetown, denied reports that Liberians in that country were being harassed and intimidated as a result of the NPFL incursion. Gen. Johnson noted that only those who are connected with the NPFL are being arrested and interrogated. He said with the little that Sierra Leoneans had they were still catering to the needs of Liberian refugees in that country.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Brig. Gen. Prince Johnson has pledged his organization's support to the Sierra Leonean Government in its efforts to curb the incursion into that country by Charles Taylor's men. Gen. Johnson says he will stand by President Joseph Momoh at all costs to redeem the subregion from further attacks by dissidents' forces. He expressed thanks and appreciation to President Momoh and the peace-loving people of Sierra Leone for their support in restoring peace and love to Liberia. At a press conference yesterday Gen. Johnson put on display a consignment of military uniforms and (?several) materials which he intends to donate to the Sierra Leonean Army. He noted that the NPFL strategy was to attack Sierra Leone, thereby cutting off ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] supply and bring about the withdrawal of Sierra Leonean troops from Liberia. He thanked President Momoh for not withdrawing his troops from ECOMOG.



## Niger

### President Saibou Proposes Transition Government

AB1704135091 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
0545 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, President Ali Saibou received the representatives of opposition parties, trade unions, and professional associations. Prime Minister Aliou Mahamidou was present at the meeting. The president made a number of proposals and reports on the country's political, economic, and food situation.

On the political and economic situation, President Saibou asked representatives of the opposition parties, trade unions, and associations to study the possibility of setting up a transition government before convening a national conference in order not to block state machinery during the conference. He said the exact date of the conference will be fixed later. President Ali Saibou also said that the hearing into the Tchintabaraden and 9 February affairs will begin before the national conference.

Meanwhile, he said the law on political parties cannot be adopted by the National Assembly before the end of this month due to procedural considerations. In this regard, he said it was desirable for each party to draft its statutes and standing orders and elect an executive committee for greater credibility both on the internal and external front.

Furthermore, the head of state stressed that state property should not be used as propaganda tools by any party whatsoever. He was referring to the distribution of food supplies in certain areas of the country. On food aid, Ali Saibou stressed the need for nongovernmental organizations to supervise food distribution in the field.

## Nigeria

### Liberia's Sawyer Discusses Taylor, Elections

AB1604172191 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT  
16 Apr 91

[Text] Lagos, April 16 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor could become president of the West African country, but by way of elections, interim president Amos Sawyer said here Tuesday. "Liberians are not opposed to Taylor becoming president," Mr. Sawyer said after talks here with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. "What Liberians are saying is that the road to the Presidency is through elections."

"We continue our efforts to persuade Mr. Charles Taylor to cooperate," Mr. Sawyer added. "We hope he will eventually be a true patriot and discuss with his compatriots to resolve the conflict. We believe with time he will see reason." Mr. Taylor has come to control most of Liberia since his National Patriotic Front (NPFL) launched an insurrection there in December 1989.

Mr. Sawyer said he had also discussed the political situation in Liberia and Sierra Leone with General Babangida. NPFL forces have mounted raids into Sierra Leone where they face troops from that country, Guinea and Nigeria.

The interim government had reports that the guerrillas had had training in Mr. Taylor's camp in Liberia, Mr. Sawyer said. Nigeria hosts the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which last year sent peace-keeping troops into Liberia and installed Mr. Sawyer's interim administration in the capital Monrovia. Sierra Leone has contributed to the peace-keeping force. Mr. Sawyer left Lagos after his brief visit here.

### \* Government Lauds Own Human Rights Record

91AF0918A Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English  
19 Mar 91 p 20

[Article by Edetaen Ojo, judicial correspondent]

[Excerpt] Nigeria's human rights credentials were scored high yesterday by the Federal Government.

Its evidence: A free press, an unfettered judiciary and a good working climate for human rights groups many of which are decidedly critical of the government.

Vice President Augustus Aikhomu told a gathering of African Commission on Human Rights and People's Rights which opened its ninth meeting in Lagos yesterday that the freedom enjoyed by the Nigerian press was comparable only to that of its counterpart in the United States.

"It is a fitting testimony to the freedom of the press in this country that we can today boast of having nothing less than 30 newspapers, 15 magazines and many other periodicals that are published without prior censorship," said the Vice President.

For good measure, the government claimed much of the credit for the fertile land for free press.

Admiral Aikhomu told the gathering of lawyers, judges, international human rights activists and members of the diplomatic corps that "the provisions of the controversial Public Officers (Protection from False Accusation) Decree 4 of 1984 which virtually put the Nigerian press in shackles were repealed by this government."

The latitude enjoyed by the press, he said, was comparable only to the freedom of the press in countries such as the United States. Besides, journalists as well as other media practitioners in Nigeria have continued to do their duty without any hindrance or interference from the government.

Nigeria also has the most developed judicial apparatus in the continent, according to the Vice President, who noted that the "judiciary, within the ambit of the law,

has continued to enjoy its independence and has remained second to none in Africa in terms of standards."

The government, he said, has "generously allowed many human rights groups to operate without molestation."

"The existence of those groups which experience no fetters, except the normal checks and balances built into our whole system by law, is in itself, an irrefutable evidence of our preparedness to allow all Nigerians the freedom to pursue their legitimate endeavours without unwarranted restrictions."

Admiral Aikhomu represented by Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Nureini Yusuf, conceded that the government had not been completely free from criticisms in the field of human rights, but he said he was not aware of any country which human rights records could be said to be absolutely impeccable.

Freedom has never been granted in absolute terms as all freedom had attendant responsibilities, he added.

"The freedom to lead an honest life implies the freedom of government to exact a just dessert from those who transgress the law," he said, adding that the government had never failed to use its "best endeavours to bring to book those members of our society whose acts and activities are decidedly adverse to either our economic interest or threaten national security."

External Affairs Minister, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu (rtd), observed that "the subject of human rights has assumed an increased importance in international politics" in line with the growing view that the manner in which any sovereign nation treats its citizens is a legitimate subject of international concern.

Gen Nwachukwu, represented by the ambassador-designate to Italy, Mrs Judith Attah, said the "governments that violate the rights of their people not only risk their legitimacy, but also put at risk their economic progress."

He assured "the international community that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedom is a paramount and fundamental plank of policy of the present government."

Conceding that Nigeria, like other countries, was not perfect, the minister said this country was however, "unswervingly committed to the principles and objectives of protecting and promoting the rights of the individual."

Justice Minister Bola Ajibola (SAN [Senior Advocate of Nigeria]) also praised the government's human rights record, saying the commission's choice of Nigeria as venue for its ninth session was a reflection of its appreciation of the government's efforts in this regard.

In his speech read by Mr Joseph Ajala, Federal solicitor-general and director-general in the Ministry of Justice,

Mr Ajibola recognised that "even today, our continent still faces the problem of denial of human rights in certain parts and we have a moral duty not only to publicly deprecate the violation of human rights, but to take every possible measure to bring about an end to such violation."

The commission's chairman, Professor Orji Umozurike, warned that human rights should not be mere rhetorics, dreams or embellishment, but should "constitute a hard and fast policy of governance and citizenship." [passage omitted]

## Senegal

### Diouf Discusses Democracy, Liberian Situation

LD1004173291 Paris International Service  
in French 1230 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf by station special correspondent Assane Diop in Dakar on 9 April, including comment by station studio announcer—recorded]

[Text] We now go to Dakar with our other guest, President Abdou Diouf, who gave an interview yesterday to our special correspondent Assane Diop. There has been a flurry of political activity in Senegal. A national union government was formed a few days ago. As far as President Diouf is concerned, it is a change within the continuity. In fact, it is the follow-up to the process of democratization which he launched when he came to power.

[Diouf] It is a new era and an era which I have been wishing for for a long time, in fact since 1981. I have consistently and determinedly called for a national consensus on a number of major national problems and major challenges. I was not heard. Today I am heard.

[Diop] I also understand that the new era of democracy for you also takes very clearly defined forms, particularly concerning the electoral code and the access to the audio-visual media, for example.

[Diouf] Yes, these are areas to which I attach the greatest importance. I have said on several occasions that for me and for all sensible people, democracy is never perfect. It must be perfected every day. If we have a good electoral code we could have a better one. The fact that the opposition is objecting to some aspects of the electoral code proves that there is material for discussion and deliberation in reaching a consensus on what a good electoral code, a better electoral code, should be in Senegal.

With regard to the media, the opposition parties have been demanding access for a long time, and we have introduced improvements every time. I think we need to make a qualitative jump by avoiding any sensitivity and by trusting the maturity of our people and the sense of responsibility among the political actors.

[Studio Announcer] The news in Western Africa also concerns Liberia and the civil war which is going beyond the country's borders, with rebel incursions into Sierra Leone, and a peace process at a standstill. Let us hear the Senegalese president's reaction to this situation. I remind you that Abdou Diouf recently received Charles Taylor, the boss of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], in Dakar.

[Diouf] What I can say in any case is that I am extremely unhappy because we had a good start. In Bamako, a meeting was held and good decisions were made. When I saw Mr. Taylor here after Lome, he assured me that he was going to do everything to implement the decisions made in Bamako which were confirmed and made more precise in Lome. The attitude he is adopting now seems to me totally incomprehensible. Once again, however, I am far away from the theater of operations, and I cannot give a final opinion without having all the cards in hand.

[Diop] Having said that, the conflict is now overflowing into Sierra Leone—in other words, it is going beyond Liberia's borders. Should there be an escalation, would Senegal send troops to the peace-keeping force of west African states if this Liberian civil war continued in a neighboring country?

[Diouf] What should be feared is that the fire should spread to the entire region. I believe that we should fear a general destabilization of the entire Liberian region. We wonder if there is someone behind all this. It is extremely serious and worrying, and a great peril threatens the region. If my fears were to come true, all the heads of state would assume their responsibility to save our region while there is still some time left.

## Sierra Leone

### Liberian Rebels Advance on Military Base

AB1604191591 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT  
16 Apr 91

[Text] Freetown, April 16 (AFP)—Liberian rebels using mortars and heavy weapons were advancing Tuesday on the major Daru garrison town and airbase in eastern Sierra Leone, African diplomatic sources said here Tuesday.

A "sizeable group" of insurgents from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was heading for Daru, 50 kilometres (about 30 miles) into Sierra Leone from the border.

Defences at the airbase were beefed up at the weekend with the arrival of a contingent of troops from Guinea, one of the nations to send a West African peace-keeping force into war-torn Liberia last August.

Daru was reportedly used by Nigerian and Ghanaian planes last year to launch strikes against NPFL positions inside Liberia after Mr. Taylor objected to the dispatch of the West African troops.

Liberian rebels were also putting up "stout resistance" to Sierra Leonean government troops at Koindu and Zimi, two towns respectively 250 kilometres (155 miles) east and 200 kilometres (125 miles) southeast of the capital, informed sources said.

Red Cross officials said there had been heavy casualties on both sides in the fighting for the towns, seized by the rebels two weeks ago, but they gave no figures.

About 6,000 Sierra Leoneans have fled from the fighting into Guinea, the Guinean ambassador Sherif Haidallah said at prayers here Tuesday to mark the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Guinea had decided to send troops to Sierra Leone "to stop the incursion," which was "a dangerous development which should be nipped in the bud with the maximum of fire power."

A Nigerian army officer who arrived here with fresh troop contingents at the weekend stressed Tuesday that their mission was to restore peace in solidarity with "our Sierra Leonean sisters and brothers."

"We don't encourage rebel activities in this region," he said. They cannot export their carnage."

Officials here have said the Sierra Leone "incursions" have been staged by Liberians only, but rival Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson has claimed that Sierra Leoneans are fighting alongside the NPFL.

Mr. Johnson said they were led by Corporal Foday Sankoh, who trained with himself and Mr. Taylor in Libya.

(In Lagos on Tuesday, Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer told reporters that Liberians "are not opposed to Taylor becoming president," but stressed that the rebel leader should choose the road of elections.)

Mr. Taylor, a former senior government official who launched his insurgency in Liberia in December 1989, has resisted peace bids by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which dispatched the troops to Monrovia and installed Mr. Sawyer's interim administration there.

Liberia former military ruler, Samuel Doe, died at the hands of Mr. Johnson's rebel faction last year.

### Liberian Discusses Rebel Leader's NPFL Links

AB1604113791 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 15 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Throughout the fighting on the border, the Sierra Leoneans have been adamant that Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels are to blame. But for his part, Taylor has always denied any involvement in the affair, while a Sierra Leonean, Corporal Foday Sankoh, has called us on several occasions

to say that it is his United Revolutionary Front that led the rebellion against President Momoh's government. Sankoh has always insisted that he is in Sierra Leone and has no connection with Charles Taylor. Now, a Liberian, who has just left Liberia says he saw Sankoh in Liberia. He is William Burke who was with Charles Taylor until recently. And on the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked him where exactly he had seen Foday Sankoh:

[Begin recording] [Burke] I saw Foday Sankoh in Buchannon in late January. He had gone to Buchanan to get some logistical support. He had gone for gasoline and other things such as vehicles to make a trip to the Liberian Agricultural [word indistinct] before going back to Gbarnga.

[White] And what did he want this equipment for?

[Burke] Well, he was in the process of training some Liberians and some Sierra Leoneans for missions against Sierra Leone to launch a rebellion against President Joseph Momoh and the camps were in Upper Margibi County, that is Canala, and Camnama in Bong County.

[White] He told you that, did he?

[Burke] When I talked to him, he said that he was preparing for a mission for the [word indistinct] was already around, some of those who were recruited had told us, and when I talked to him the day that I met him, he confirmed it.

[White] And how many men were being trained for his mission? Do you know that?

[Burke] The exact figure I cannot say, but you have a lot of NPFL soldiers, more than 300 to 400, who were in training along with some Sierra Leoneans.

[White] So it was a mixture of Liberians and Sierra Leoneans?

[Burke] Yes, and a few other West African nationals.

[White] Like which other West Africans?

[Burke] You have also Gambians with them who were helping with the training.

[White] And where were they doing this training exactly?

[Burke] Upper Margibi County. That is at Canala and in Bong County at Camnama.

[White] And how far is that from the Sierra Leone border?

[Burke] Oh, that is roughly some 300 or more miles.

[White] So, that time they were well away from the Sierra Leone border?

[Burke] Yes, at that time they were far from the Sierra Leonean border.

[White] Now, what did Mr. Sankoh look like?

[Burke] Sankoh is short. He is a stout fellow, and he has grey hair. He looks like someone in his mid-40's.

[White] And how can we rely on your information?

[Burke] Well, I worked with the NPFL president for several months, and I also visited the Canala camp where I met some of these boys who confirmed that they were being trained for this particular mission. And there was a base also in Buchanan where they were initially assigned before being taken to these two camps. They also confirmed this when we met them.

[White] But as I understand it, you have fallen out with Charles Taylor.

[Burke] Not personally, but when I started work with Charles Taylor, it was very quick for me to realize that the revolution was taking the wrong course.

[White] How do you mean you saw the revolution was taking the wrong course? What do you mean by that?

[Burke] Once you express some anti-Taylor sentiment, you are either detained or you were killed. For example, on my way to the Ivory Coast, I was detained for four days in Kahnple because I was traveling along with someone who had a letter which was anti-Charles Taylor.

[White] What would you say to people who might claim that you bear Mr. Taylor some malice or other and that you are making up this story about Sankoh?

[Burke] Well, I would say that that is not true, that is not true because personally, I hold nothing against Charles Taylor. Neither do I hold anything against Foday Sankoh. The fact of the matter is I worked with Charles Taylor and ELBC [Liberian Broadcasting Company] when he was controlling ELBC, and I worked as assisting coordinator of the Buchanan press center.

[White] They say if you do not bear him any malice why are you revealing the story?

[Burke] But these are things that need to be known. I spent seven months working with Charles Taylor, National Patriotic Front president, and there were several things that I discovered. And I thought that it is necessary that the world knows actually what is happening, because these fellows are being trained to fight under the banner of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, headed by Foday Sankoh, and I am sure that there is a need that the world knows what is happening. [end recording]

## Togo

### Curfew Lifted Nationwide Effective 16 Apr

AB1604125491 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1230 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] With effect from today, the curfew imposed in the country following last week's violence has been lifted nationwide.



**Border With Ghana Reopened 16 Apr**

*AB1704144591 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] A GHANA NEWS AGENCY report says brisk commercial activity resumed at Aflao today following the opening by the Togolese authorities of their country's border with Ghana. According to the principal immigration officer in charge of Aflao, Mr. E.O. Lamptey, the Togolese authorities announced reopening of the border yesterday evening.

The one-week closure followed violent demonstrations in the capital, Lome, and other parts of the country by students and political activists demanding political reforms. A dusk to dawn curfew has also been lifted and President Eyadema has declared a day of national mourning for all those who died in the disturbances.

**Opposition Accuses Military of Mass Killings**

*AB1304201591 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT  
13 Apr 91*

[Text] Lome, April 13 (AFP)—The Togolese opposition Front of Associations for Renewal (FAR) accused the military Saturday [13 April] of carrying out mass killings and called for an international commission of inquiry. FAR said the killings had begun overnight Wednesday with a "massacre of more than 20 people" and the

discovery of their bodies in a lagoon in the working-class Be district of the capital Lome, where antigovernment feeling is running high.

Residents said the massacre had been carried out by troops who raided the district on Wednesday. The Togolese authorities have denied any involvement in the killings, saying they were the work of "bandits."

Several witnesses said they saw Army troops beat to death the demonstrators on a bridge that spans the lagoon, and then throw their bodies into the water below. The authorities pointed out that there have been several other cases of groups of thieves killing their victims and throwing their bodies into the lagoon. Some witnesses said the attack took place during the day. Other said it happened at night. There was no way of verifying the event. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent saw 20 bodies pulled out of the lagoon, although local residents said that 27 people were killed.

FAR, citing "identical evidence," said witnesses had identified military vehicles bearing camouflaged number plates. It mentioned an "upsurge in violence" causing other deaths at Agoe Nyive, 10 kilometres (six miles) north of Lome, and in the Lome district of Akodessewa, but gave no precise details. It called for the creation of an international commission of inquiry to be formed on the basis of negotiations between the Togolese Government and the opposition.

Togo has been shaken by frequent antigovernment demonstrations in recent weeks, with ethnic rivalries adding to a climate of tension.

**END OF**

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